

Sunday Edition

# The Bombay Chronicle

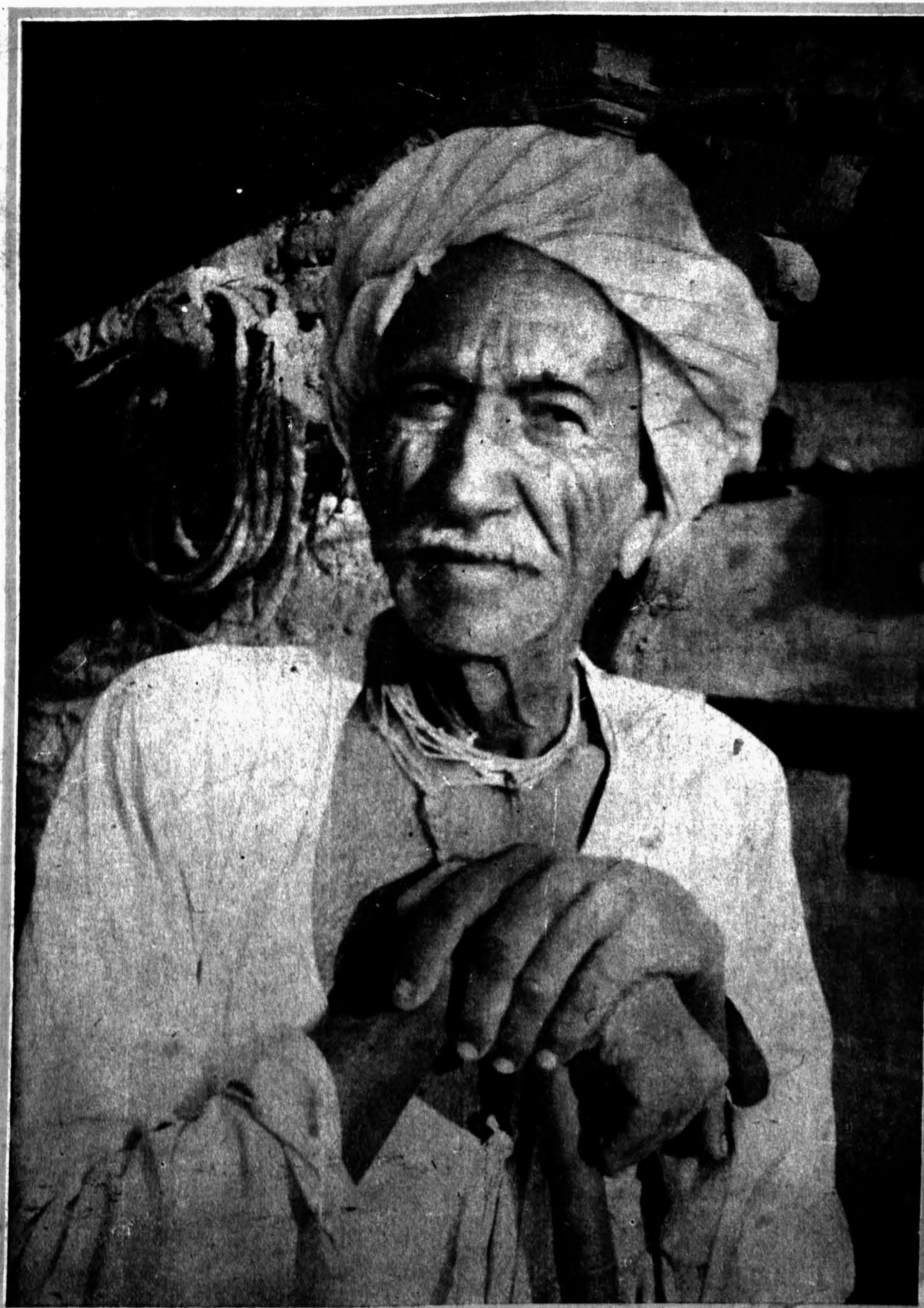
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

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IN THE  
EVENING  
OF LIFE

—G. B. Mehta.





As the Poona Local Board has been very tardy in carrying out the repairs of the road leading from the City to Prof. Karve's Anath Balikashram (Widows' and Children's Home) at Hingne, the students and teaching staff of the institution are seen here attending to the arduous task themselves.



(Left) The inmates of the Ashram filling up holes on the road with loose earth. (Right) Two grand-children of the founder of the institution, Prof. D. K. Karve, are cheerfully engaged in doing their "bit".



"Something For Me, Please!"  
(Photo by M. A. Ramanujam)

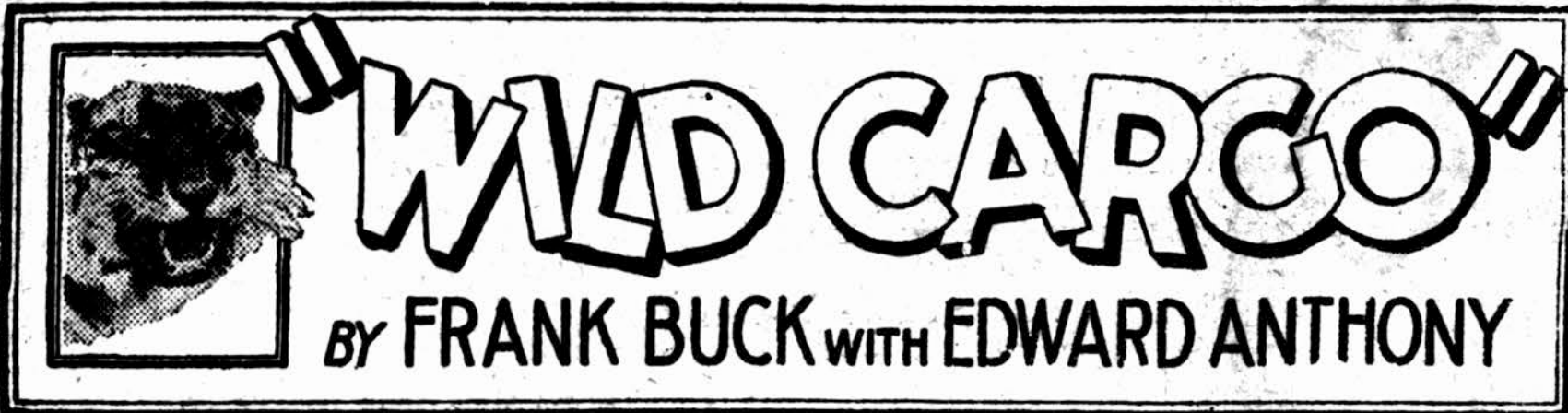


Graced for the Channel Swim



# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 12, 1937.



## WILD CARGO

By FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

HOW MISCHIEVOUS

HONEY BEAR ROUTED

A REAL NUISANCE

### CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Weren't there some other means of dampening his enthusiasm? Surely there must be some way. Another idea came to me. Did he know that I was in the habit of coming and going at the weirdest hours, that this unfortunate habit was part and parcel of the business I was in?

That was perfectly all right, he declared blandly. He was sure I would not disturb him.

We made our way off the porch into the spacious lawn. He was jaunty, I depressed. As we stood there, Kinkley, facing the animal sheds, piped up buoyantly, "I suppose that's where you keep your animals."

I nodded. As he spoke, I could see Toto shuffling up the front steps of the house. I watched him as he reached the porch and began scrutinizing Kinkley's briefcase. A sudden hope sprang up in my breast as Toto moved over to investigate this new plaything he had found. Kinkley's back was toward the porch as he made some patronising remarks about my animals.

I watched Toto poke at the diplomat's briefcase with one paw and then the other. If I could get Kinkley away for half an hour, Toto might do something to annoy him out of wanting to live here!

I suggested that we look over the animals, and he assented. As we passed out of sight, I noted that Toto had dealt the briefcase a couple of extra wallops with his paw, and then, convinced that it was now dead, started lugging it off toward the porch stairs.

Feeling that Toto could be depended upon now to do something which would seriously annoy the boresome Mr. Kinkley, I spent a leisurely half-hour showing him all the animals in the compound, elaborately explaining the antecedents and eccentricities of each. All the time I was praying silently that the roguish little Toto would not be deflected from the plaything he had found, but would stick to it until he had done enough damage to that briefcase to make the diplomat-author feel that my home at Katong was no place for him to live. I was sure that Toto was in good form, for only a short time before Ah Kee had caught him rummaging through the linen closet, where he had already pulled from the shelves dozens of sheets, pillowcases and napkins.

Toto did not disappoint me. In fact he so far outdid my wildest expectations that I could only gasp as Kinkley and I returned, arm in arm, from our half-hour in the compound. As we rounded the corner of the house, the broad front lawn caught my eye. It looked as if a sudden snowstorm had visited it. The entire length and breadth of it, between the wire fences on either side, was white with sheets of paper which are gentle afternoon breezes were blowing hither and yon with glee-

ful abandon. Flower beds and bushes were decorated with paper. And in the centre of everything was Toto, still scurrying about, chasing little bits of fluttering foolscap, or creating miniature whirlwinds of paper as he somersaulted gayly here and there amidst the devastation he had wrought. The remains of the briefcase lay in the gravel path, its leather flap showing an irregular design where Toto's white teeth had tested its desirability as food.

Kinkley paused in the middle of a long sentence about the pleasure which was in store for me he began reading me the recently completed chapters of his memoirs, dealing with the climate and natural history of Aden and Addis Ababa.

His mouth suddenly flew open as if he were preparing to swallow a football. Blood rushed to his head until his face went through all the gradations of colour from his normal pink to a flaming red and a violent purple. His hands flew

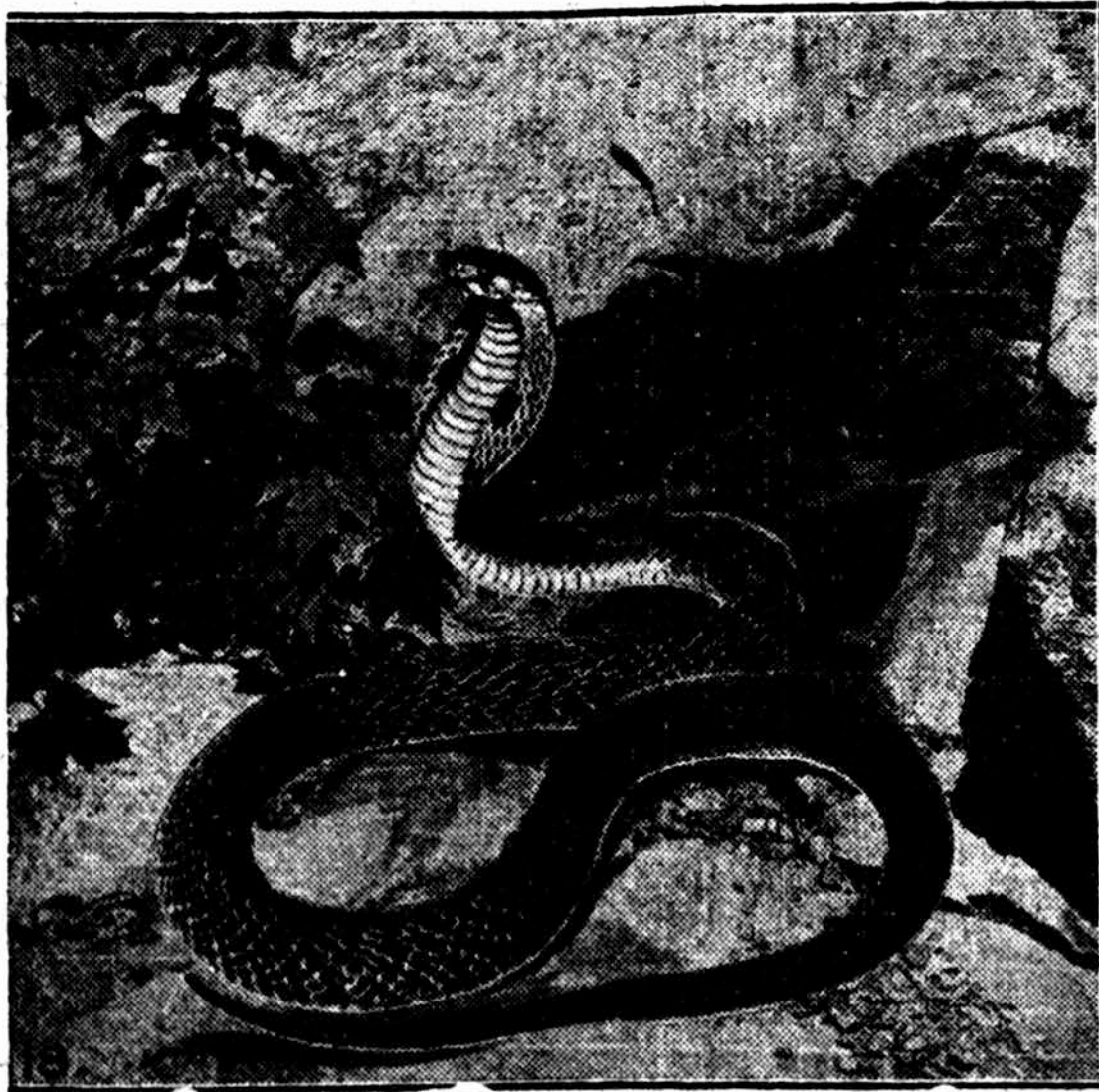
pages of Kinkley's masterpiece. I had contrived to smuggle Toto into the arms of the caboon's wife, with the instructions to let him play with the baby in some out-of-the-way place for a while.

I can still hear Kinkley's agonised falsetto as he directed the rescue of his masterpiece.

Incoherent sentences reached my ears in which I caught threats of reprisal..... hints that the United States Government would hear of the outrage..... bitter references to my carelessness in permitting vandalistic creatures to roam at large.... all the indications that Mr. Kinkley was nettled.

It was a shame, I replied. I always felt badly when a strange briefcase got itself all chewed up on my premises—especially one full of memoirs. But visitors to an animal collector's headquarters should take care not to leave valuables lying around. The owner always did so at his own risk.

Kinkley thought that over for a time while we all continued to pick up the scribbled foolscap



**FAIR WORSE THAN TEAR GAS IS ITS VENOM!**  
One type of Cobra aims its blinding fluid for the eyes, and woe betide its human or animal victims!

up over his head like those of a drowning man clutching spasmodically at the air for support.

"My book! My book!" he finally gasped, still too stunned to move from the place where he stood.

There was a long pause while Kinkley choked, seeking for breath.

"Somebody's going to answer for this!" he said fiercely, as he began picking up the nearest sheets of his life work.

I routed out Ah Kee and sent him to fetch all the servants, including the caboon and All, my Number One animal boy. Soon we were all busy gathering up the

pages from bush and shrub.

"Well," he said finally, with splendid repression, "this settles any chance you ever had, Buck, of getting me to live with you out here."

I glanced up at him. "I'm sorry," I said. "But of course I understand, and I won't insist."

To seem properly indignant about what had taken place, I cursed out the unknown animal who had done this deed—Kinkley apparently had not seen Toto—and I pretended to be in rage as I commanded the uncomprehending caboon in English (of which he understood not a word) to find and punish the fendish brute.

Kinkley collected every sheet and fragment of paper, thrusting them into the tattered remains of his briefcase. Then he excused himself from staying to dinner, explaining that he must return to his rooms at once and spend the evening and night in arranging his manuscript and ascertaining whether any of it was missing.

Toto had saved the day. He sat in Kinkley's chair at dinner that night, and had a special meal of sweet biscuits and bonbons. He had not only saved the day, out also the night. For I had gloomy forebodings of spending the hours after dinner listening to Kinkley, manuscript in hand, reading his precious memoirs to me until the wee small hours.

Toto's place of honour in the household was preserved until I left on my next trip to America. Then I gave him to an old friend of mine in Manila, an American who had a particular hate for Kinkley.

He had developed a great fondness for the little bear the first time he heard the story of Toto's service to humanity in the matter of Kinkley's memoirs. The gay little mischief-maker is still a member of his household.

### BATTLING THE SPITTING COBRA THAT AIMS FOR THE EYES

#### CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

We talked one day on the famous veranda of the Hotel Raffles in Singapore—my friend Joe Winter and myself. It was an appropriate place. For the veranda of the Raffles is the social capital of Singapore and Singapore is the center of everything in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

Joe Winter was the manager of a big rubber plantation fifty miles north of Singapore. I had recently made a minor contribution to it—an Airedale I had brought from

(Continued on Page 43)

### A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself; here is a task for all a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—R. L. STEVENSON.



# Timur, The "Scourge Of: The World"

## AN ESTIMATE OF TARTAR CONQUEROR WHO WAS A STRANGE COMBINATION OF A BLOOD-THIRSTY WARRIOR AND A LIBERAL PATRON OF ART AND LETTERS

(By Miss KULSUM SURAIYA)

Timur, the celebrated Tartar conqueror, figures in oriental history as a mysterious combination of stone-hearted cruelty and extraordinary refinement. This lame emperor presents a striking, though fascinating, contrast to those barbarian invaders who, like the Huns or the Vandals, were wholly devoid of any redeeming features. He was at once a destroyer and a creator. In his former capacity his barbaric indifference to human pain and suffering resulted in the slaughter of countless millions; while in the latter role his laudable adoration of works of art brought into being a number of artistic masterpieces.

During the course of their invasions the victorious Mongols, who burst upon the fertile plains of Asia like "menacing meteors", produced scenes of terror "the like of which no eye had seen, no heart conceived, and which no tongue can adequately tell." Yet, they were generous patrons of art and literature. The period of Timur produced many noteworthy artists and authors who have left behind them works, which constitute a landmark in the history of Persian art and literature. Even the successors of Timur had an eye for beauty. They too were lovers of art and letters, and did not permit the chaos and anarchy, which were universal at the time, to check their aesthetic tastes, or to come in the way of their natural inclinations.

The period, which preceded the rise of Timur, was not less remarkable than the period which followed his death. A host of brilliant historians flourished during that period, and gave to the world such monumental works as the "Tarikh-i-Jahan Gusha" of "Ata Malik Juwayni," the "Jami-ut-Tawarikh" of Rashidud Din-Fadullah and the "Tarikh-i-Guzida" of Hamdullah Mustawfi.

Though Timur was "as great a scourge, to the Muslims of Western and Central Asia as Chingiz Khan," he was, like his less fierce and less brutal predecessor, Ghazan Khan a liberal benefactor and munificent protector of those who could contribute anything to the progress of art or literature. In this we find a curious manifestation of the more delicate and finer side of his stubborn character, and a pleasing reflex of his mind which was susceptible to culture and refinement.

### Contemporary Estimates

Contemporary authors have written several books which throw a good deal of light on the character of Timur, and enable us to form a true estimate of his unique personality. But a considerable amount of discrimination has got to be used in accepting or rejecting their versions. The writers of that age tended to indulge in unbecoming exaggerations and misleading flattery of those under whose protection and patronage they happened to live. They lavished undeserved praises on their patrons, and felt no scruples in heaping "the shrine of luxury and pride with incense kindled at the Muse's flame." On the contrary, those who were actuated with malice against the reigning monarchs deliberately

showed on them abusive epithets and invectives, which hardly give us real insight into their character. Amongst the proteges of Timur may be included Sharafud-Din Ali Yazdi, the author of the "Dhafar Nama," and Mawlana Nidhamud Din Shami; while amongst those whom the Emperor had given some cause for offence the Arabic writer Ahmad ibn-i-Arab Shah stands pre-eminent.

Besides the evidence furnished by these contemporary writers, we have the "Malfudhat-i-Timuri" ("The Institutes of Timur"), which, according to Professor Browne, "though widely quoted and used by European writers, are now generally and properly regarded by the best judges as apocryphal." But, Elphinstone in his "History of India" disagrees with this view, and regards Timur as their undoubted author. For, he says, "His own memoirs of his life throw a true light on his character. They are written in the plain and picturesque style of Turki autobiography; and if there was a doubt that they were from Tamerlane's dictation, it would be removed by the unconscious simplicity with which he relates his own intrigues and perfidy; taking credit all the time for an excess of goodness and sincerity which the boldest flatterer would not have ventured to ascribe to him. The mixture also of can't and hypocrisy, with real superstition and devotion, could not have been exhibited by any hand but his own; and these traits, with his courage, prudence, and address, his perfect knowledge of mankind, and his boldness in practising on their weakness, make one of the most extraordinary pictures ever presented to the world."

### Timur's Parentage

Timur, who claimed to have been descended from the royal house of Chingiz, was born at Kash, near Samarkand in 1338 A. D. His father's name was Taraghai, and his grand-father, Abghay, "was chief of the tribe of Berlas." (Mountstuart Elphinstone: The History of India Volume II). According to Ibn-i-Arab-Shah, who, out of malice, repeatedly calls Timur, "this traitor," "this criminal," and "this mad dog," "He and his father were herdsmen belonging to a gang of rascals devoid alike of intelligence and religion." (E. G. Browne: A Literary History of Persia Volume III). His bitter antagonism to the Tartar Emperor is evident from the fact that he attributes the limp in his leg to a wound inflicted on him while engaged in stealing sheep!

In an article of this type it is not possible to deal with the details of Timur's life or of his extensive conquests. We are concerned more with the prominent traits of his character than with the enormity of his military achievements.

Timur made Persia the cynosure of his ambitious eyes (1380 A. D.), only after he had come into prominence in 1360, and received the title of Sahib Riran ("Lord of the Auspicious Conjunction") in 1370. His three invasions of Persia gave plain indications of his savage delight in human destruction, and brought in their train indescribable calamities. With him, as with Attila, "the grass never grew on the spot where his horse had trod." His profession of the Muslim faith prevented him from demolishing the shrines and

mosques of the conquered territories. He absolutely differed, in this respect, from the heathen Chingiz, who did not hesitate to commit such sacrileges. In view of the fact, that he was born in a comparatively civilized country, Timur's mode of war, which was equally barbarous, appears indeed strange and surprising.

### Memorable Indian Campaign

His Indian campaign, which commenced in the year 1398, was accompanied by the same callous brutality. While commenting on the savage and remorseless massacre of more than one hundred thousand prisoners, which was carried out at Timur's command near Delhi, Farishta remarks, "This barbarity, together with his other actions of equal cruelty, gained him the name of Hallak Khan or 'The Destroying Prince.'" (Alexander Dow: Farishta, Volume II). In Delhi itself, "some streets were rendered impassable, by the heaps of dead; and, in the meantime, the gates being forced, the whole Mogul army were admitted. Then followed a scene of horror, much easier to be imagined than described." (Alexander Dow: Farishta, Vol. II). Timur took with him to Samarkand boundless treasures and immense spoils of war. "When the scourge of God had departed, men came out of their hiding-places like the hare when the hunter has passed." (Stanley Lane-Poole: Mediaeval India under Mahomedan Rule).

The Ottoman Turks led by Bayazid were routed by Timur at Angora in 1402. Soon after this the Egyptian Sultan acknowledged his suzerainty; and he received at Samarkand the Spanish mission headed by Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo to whom we are indebted for an amusing account of his journey and of his impressions of the Mongol Conqueror. Timur commenced his Chinese campaign in 1404; but the projected expedition came to an abrupt end on account of his timely death in 1405, and China was spared that fearful visit.

That the military projects of Timur were the cause of unlimited suffering to the human race is equally admitted by his panegyrists, who have left no word of flattery unsaid to raise him in our estimation, as well as by his detractors, who have spared no calumny to disparage him. His wont of constructing minarets and pyramids of the skulls of his enemies bears witness to his Lucretian pleasure. He combined within himself the traits of a wily politician with those of a perfidious villain. His military campaigns only served to bring into prominence the distressing indifference to human sorrows which characterized him throughout his life. "The object of this monarch was fame as a conqueror. He pretended to be very religious, was rigid in performing his sacred duties, and paid attention to pious men. Timur, though one of the greatest of warriors, was one of the worst of monarchs. He was able, brave, and generous; but ambitious, cruel, and oppressive. The vast fabric of his power had no foundation, it was upheld by his individual fame; and the moment that he died, his empire dissolved." (Sir John Malcolm's "History of Persia").

### A Patron Of Art

But Timur the conqueror stands in sharp contrast to Timur the

adorer of art. The artistic side of his nature made Samarkand the centre of art and learning. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive how a blood-thirsty warrior could be, at the same time, a liberal promoter of art and letters. Even those who denounce him as an enemy of the human race admire his munificence in the cause of learning, of which a humane and benevolent sovereign could have been justly proud.

The encouragement, that Timur gave to men of letters, renowned artists, celebrated musicians, and skilful craftsmen, brought them from every clime and country to the royal metropolis, where they vied with one another to secure the Emperor's patronage; and those who did not feel inclined to visit the capital of their own accord were summoned to it by threats of force. The artists and artisans of the subjugated provinces, along with other plunder acquired during the course of conquest, were despatched to Samarkand whose beauty was soon enhanced by their skill and labour. "Timur resembled Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna in his passion for collecting and carrying off to his capital eminent scholars from the towns, which he conquered, and thus endeavouring to increase the splendour of his Court and his own reputation as a patron of letters." (E. G. Browne: A Literary History of Persia Volume III).

In his love for superb architecture, Timur, "the fire-brand of the world" (Alexander Dow: Farishta Volume II) yields to none—not even to his remote successors, the so-called Mughal Emperors of India, whose handsome edifices have remained unsurpassed for their ethereal beauty, singular design, and remarkable workmanship. The Jama Masjid of Samarkand, built under his directions on the model of the fine mosque erected by Firoz Shah Tughlakh at Delhi, is a magnificent piece of architecture and a lasting monument of his aesthetic tastes.

It has been observed by Mr. Clements Markham in his 'History of Persia,' "He (Timur) certainly was not the remorseless tyrant he is represented by Ibn-i-Arab Shah and his other enemies," and that "there is evidence that he had loftier aims than the mere gratification of his lust for conquest. . . . He was versed in all the knowledge of his age and country." (E. G. Browne: A Literary History of Persia Volume III.) In his masterly treatise on Persian art, Dr. F. R. Martin remarks, "He (Timur) was not the destroyer we are accustomed to consider him, but the master who arranged matters with an iron hand. What he destroyed was already of itself destined to fall, and Timur simply gave the mortal thrust. His descendants were the most artistic princes that ever reigned in Persia. These Timurids were no barbarians; indeed everything goes to show that they were highly civilized and refined men, real scholars, loving art for the sake of art alone and without ostentation." (E. G. Browne: A Literary History of Persia, Vol. III). We may look upon the inhuman barbarities of Timur as belonging to the age and not to the man. Nevertheless we cannot help agreeing with the verdict of Gibbon who holds, "Perhaps we shall conclude that the Mogul Emperor was rather the scourge than the benefactor of mankind." (Gibbon: Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire Volume VI).



## "FOODS THAT I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE ABOLISHED"

### FAT-EATING THE CAUSE OF HALF THE ILLNESS OF HUMANITY: ONION THE NOBLEST OF ALL VEGETABLES

As one who was brought up in a non-horse-eating country, I could not help congratulating myself on not being a German when I read that German housewives have just been urged to "bring horse-meat more often to the table." Unless I were starving, I could no more sit down voluntarily to a dish of horse-meat than to the roast leg of a baby, (writes "Y.Y." in "The New Statesman and Nation")

Yet I cannot produce a single good reason for my dislike of horse-eating. It is not that I dislike the taste of horse-meat, for, so far as I know, I have never tasted it. Nor do I think it rational to defend my antipathy by saying that the horse is in a special way the friend of man and therefore should be spared the indignity of being eaten by him. This is mere sentimentalism. Human beings have made friends of many of the animals—lambs and pigs, for example—and yet have gone on eating them. Mary had a little lamb, I am sure, not only on her way to school, but on her plate. Everybody loves ducklings ecstatically in the first few weeks of their existence, yet a little later all this love is forgotten when one of the brood is brought to the table with an accompaniment of green peas. If men are to shrink from eating the animals they love, they have no choice but to become vegetarians. But it is not because I shrink from eating the animals I love that I would rather be a vegetarian than eat horse. It is simply because abstinence from horse-meat has become so cherished a habit with me that I would prefer almost any other course to giving it up.

#### Horse Eating

While there are no good arguments against horse-eating, however, some of the arguments in favour of it seem to me equally absurd. The latest German argument in favour of it, for example, is that horse-eating is "an old cultural custom". If old cultural customs are to be followed, there are cultural customs even older than horse-eating that call for revival—human sacrifice and cannibalism. It was the Christian Church, according to the German advocate of horse-eating, that put a ban on horse-meat, and it is only on religious grounds, it seems to me, that we can reasonably object to the consumption of human flesh. If paganism is restored, what possible objection can there be to carrying out Swift's "modest proposal" to sell human infants for food? What more scientific method could be devised of keeping the population within reasonable limits? It is a more humane way of keeping down the population than war, and it has certain points of superiority over birth-control, being less likely in the end to atrophy the creative instinct. It is true that we dislike the idea of eating a fellow-man, but is our abstinence from human flesh more than a habit lazily imitated from the practice of our more religious ancestors? It is obviously not a deep-seated instinct, since in many parts of the world human beings show no repugnance to eating each other. And if, as nearer home, human beings have no objection to killing each other, I do not see why they should object so strongly to eating each other. "I think", said Montaigne, of his own cruel days, there is more barbarity in eating alive than a dead man, in tearing on the rack and torturing the body of a man still full of feeling, in roasting him piecemeal and giving him to be bitten and mangled by dogs and swine (as we have not only read, but seen within fresh memory, not between old enemies, but between neigh-

bours and fellow-citizens, and, what is worse, under the cloak of piety and religion) than in roasting and eating him after he is dead." There is much to be said for cannibalism, indeed—more at least than can be said for some of the practices of modern Europe. For one thing, nearly everybody who has eaten human flesh is agreed that its taste is delicious.

#### Narrow-Mindedness

I doubt, however, whether, even if paganism becomes universal, I shall be able to get over my antipathy to cannibalism. I admit that it is irrational—the mark of a slothful and unexperimental nature—but I can no more control it than I can control my dislike of eating frogs' legs and snails. I have eaten snails—once—but I could almost have won the V. C. with the same effort. I should put it down as the bravest deed of my life. Yet the Frenchman is as highly civilised a being as I am—perhaps more so—and he enjoys these horrors as smilingly as an old-world South-Sea-Islander enjoyed a cut from the point of a missionary. As for frogs' legs, my friends commend them as being rather better than chicken, but I am sure I shall go to my grave without eating them. The reason? Sheer narrow-minded bigotry about food.

In narrow-mindedness about food, however, I am not alone. It is almost the rule in the human race. Consider how the ordinary Englishman mocks the Scotsman's haggis, and how squeamishly and wry-mouthedly he nibbles at a spoonful of it if he foolish enough to dine with a Scotsman on St. Andrew's Day. I have seen a man go green even when a fine blood-pudding was set down before him. Having never seen a black-pudding before, he was as deeply horrified as if he had been offered a ragout of dogs' flesh. Some people have the same sickly emotions on being given tripe for the first time. Many go through life without ever being able to overcome a loathing of oysters. Others cannot abide stewed eels. It was a considerable time before I myself could feel happy in presence of a dish of sweetbreads. They were not an accustomed dish in my home, and in matters of food I have seldom liked the unaccustomed. When I came to London, I saw turnip-tops served in a restaurant for the first time in my life, and I rejected them with disgust.

#### Vegetable Without Vice

It is all the stranger that, though I am indulgent to my own aversions in regard to food, I am impatient of the equally irrational aversions of other people. I can scarcely forgive women for their hatred of onions. The onion, it seems to me, is the noblest of the vegetables, breathing the spirit of an exquisite cleanliness, luxuriously stinging the palate, sending the purified blood dancing through the veins. It is a vegetable without a vice. It is even said to induce healthy sleep and to be a cure for colds. Yet nine women out of ten detest it. They say that it smells abominably—one of the grossest fictions that have ever imposed themselves on mortals. An onion-loving man finds himself avoided at dances. I myself gave up dancing at an early age, largely because I had to choose between dancing and onions. I have heard it said that the smell of onions can be taken away if, after eating them, you eat a little raw parsley, and I have been told that there are onion-eaters of a compromising sort who, fearing what women may think of them, are for ever eating parsley. This I regard as

evidence of a lack of spirit. The onion-lover ought to stand up for his principles and to do all in his power to make the onion popular and to compel its recognition as a vegetable fitted for the most refined company. After all, there used to be women who disliked the smell of tobacco. By continually smoking in their presence, however, men taught them first to endure it and then to love it and even to smoke themselves. If women can be compelled to accept and ultimately to enjoy tobacco, there is no reason why they should not be compelled to accept and ultimately to enjoy onions. Let the good work begin.

#### Abolish Fat!

There are some forms of food, on the other hand, that I should like to see abolished—most of all, fat. I am always sorry for any human being whom I see eating fat. It is not only that I feel that he is making a rather disgusting object of himself, but that I cannot help suspecting that he is poisoning himself. I have a theory—a theory which I have not yet been able to give a scientific basis—that fat-eating is the cause of half the illnesses of humanity. If I were a doctor the first thing I should do, when called in to see a patient, would be to forbid him to eat fat. The love of fat, I am certain, is against nature. It is a vicious taste forced upon human beings

in their infancy on the pretence that fat is good for them—an argument invented by miserly parents eager to find some inexpensive way of taking off the edge of their children's appetites. I should like to see the question of compulsory fat-eating in early life taken up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Charles Lamb has told us how loathsome fat was considered by the boys at Christ's Hospital in his day. "L. has recorded", he wrote, "the repugnance of the school to gags, or the fat of fresh beef boiled; and sets it down to some superstition. But these unctuous morsels are never grateful to young palates (children are universally fat-haters), and in strong, coarse, boiled meats 'unsalted', are detestable. A 'gag-eater' in our time was equivalent to a 'ghoul', and held in equal detestation."

In their instinctive hatred of fat, I am sure, children are wiser than their parents, and I should feel happier if this racial poison were banned from the family table. Fat-eating may be as old a cultural custom as eating horse-meat, but it is none the less disgusting on that account. I would rather, indeed, see a German eating horse-meat than Mrs. Jack Sprat showing off her prowess as a gag-eater. But I should not like to see either of them. I should prefer to sit at table with a really sensible woman, both of us eating steak smothered deep in onions.

**YOU**

**ROCHETONE**

*Which Strengthens the natural powers of resistance!*

EXCELLENT TONIC  
IN LOWERED VITALITY, ANEMIA,  
CONVALESCENCE AFTER MALARIA,  
TYPHOID, INFLUENZA Etc.

ROCHETONE  
does GOOD only  
and can never  
do harm.



# A Mussolini Boast

## "Victory Over Fifty-Two Nations"

"The Italians of to-day are completely different from the Italians of thirty years ago," declared Signor Mussolini in a speech which he made at Syracuse on August 12, after arriving from Catania. A stand had been erected for the Duce in the Cathedral square from which he addressed a larger crowd of the people of Syracuse. He said:

Comrades, not a long speech but a brief address awaits you, a greeting in which I express my joy at seeing you again after so many years and so many events. The years which have passed are destined to remain immortal in the history of our country. You know that facts are more important than speeches. We have accumulated a great mass of facts in the fifteen years of the Fascist revolution.

### "LIGHTNING-LIKE WAR"

Signor Mussolini then spoke of the Fascist revolution, saying that it was one of the greatest in history, because it had brought the people to the front and had transformed the soul of the Italian people. He added:

After fifteen years of Fascism the Italian people set out for the conquest of an empire, a conquest that was desired and a reality by the people. It was a lightning-like war. In seven months we conquered the country of the Queen of Sheba.

We conquered an empire—and, what is more important, Italian people conquered their empire against a coalition of 52 States. We must go back to the times of the First Roman Empire—to find a similar victory. We are proud to be living to-day and we thank providence, which has given us this satisfaction.

In Fascist Italy there are no more privileges, neither political nor economic. There exists only the obligation of vigorously carrying out our duty. All the provinces—fertile or not—are to-day equal in the eyes of Rome and therefore from every public square of Italy there rises the potent cry, "For Italy and the Empire."

We are ready for every emergency and prepared for all sacrifices to defend with every means our victory.

# German Press Campaign Against China

## Started Under Nazi Propaganda Ministry's Secret Instructions

Last month the German Press launched a campaign of vituperation against China as "Bolshevik," defending the "historic mission" of Japan and preparing the way for German assistance to Japan.

Prior to this, the development of events in the Far East had been reported in Germany with some caution, but now the die has been cast and China shares with Republican Spain a torrent of abuse and calumny.

Light is thrown on this change by the indiscretion of a Tokyo newspaper, the Shugai Shingo.

This newspaper announces in a splash story, that in full accordance with the pro-Japanese position of the German Government in the Sino-Japanese conflict, the German Propaganda Ministry is undertaking measures for "suitable enlightenment in the German Press."

All German papers, continues the Shugai Shingo, will be instructed to abstain from publishing reports favourable to China, and in reporting events at Shanghai the most prominent place is to be given to information from Japanese sources.

At the same time, "in full ac-

cord with the tactic dictated by the German-Japanese "agreement" (says the paper), the German Press will devote special attention to North China as "a base for the struggle against Communist influence."

Within twenty-four hours the German Press came up to scratch. The Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung, organ of heavy industry, declared: "Japan's actions in North China arise from the necessity for taking timely precautions against Bolshevik intrigues. In repelling the Bolshevik attacks, Japan has a mission to fulfil."

The Niederdeutsche Beobachter, after declaring that the Chinese were solely responsible for the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, continues:—

"If armed intervention should be considered by the Western Powers, its object should be to call the provocative Chinese to account. It is known that the Chinese troops are largely infected with Bolshevism and that some of their Generals are in the pay of Moscow."

The "anti-Comintern" agreement between Hitler and Japan thus reveals itself as dictating German support for the conquest of China.

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# Muslim Architecture And Its Critics

## A Reply To Mr. Nandlal Chatterjee

(BY R. B. KHAN.)

The Muslim rulers of India, being, for the most part, great patrons of the fine arts, built numerous monuments, which bear everlasting testimony to their fine taste, high culture, and sense of beauty. Many of these monuments either fell into decay or were dispoiled and disfigured when the central authority became weak and 'jats' and 'silks' ran rampant over Northern India; but several of those that are left standing have aroused the wonder and admiration of the whole world and all have formed a fit subject for architectural and archeological study and research. In order that this study may be genuinely profitable, it is necessary that it should be undertaken by people who not only possess a sound knowledge of the history and sociology of the period, but are also guided by a strong sense of impartiality in setting forth their conclusions. If the latter condition is not fulfilled, if the observer approaches the subject with pre-conceived notions and in describing his conclusions, falls a victim to class prejudices and petty jealousies, his work is not only utterly futile, but often misleading to the last degree, especially when it is couched in high sounding terms.

Instances of this kind, where critics have degenerated into partisans have, unfortunately, become very numerous in the last few years. History, which should be a true record of the events, has become a field for the play of perverted imagination; facts, which are inconvenient, are either suppressed or slurred over, others which happen to fit in with the author's views are given undue prominence and sweeping generalisations are made on extremely scanty data. All this is done with the sole object of establishing some theory, no matter how fantastic, which, for an unexpressed but subtly disguised reason, is dear to the critic's heart, but for which the requisite amount of scientific evidence is not available.

### Slandering The Dead

A good example of the above-mentioned state of affairs was afforded in a recent article by Mr. Nandlal Chatterjee entitled "Golden Age of Indo-Muslim Architecture," which was reproduced in the August 15 issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" from the "Twentieth Century." The very title of this article is misleading, as it gives one the impression that the author, after tracing briefly the evolution of Muslim architecture in India, from the time of the Pathan kings of the north and the Deccani kings of the south to the rule of the Moghal Emperors, would dwell on the beauties of such masterpieces of conception and design as Altamad-ud-dowlah's tomb, the Delhi Fort and the Mosque, the Taj Mahal, etc. Actually, with the exception of the opening paragraphs, the whole article is devoted to idolizing Akbar at the expense of his grandson Shah Jahan. If a man has an unaccountable weakness for a historic personage, he may, perhaps, be excused for exaggerating his virtues within reason; but it must be very pitiable sort of mind, which cannot praise its hero save by painting somebody else in the blackest possible colours. In fact, from what we know of Akbar's generous character we are certain that if such ignoble efforts had been made in his life time to glorify him at the expense of others, he would have raised his hands in horror and exclaimed "God save me from my friends". In this article Shah Jahan has been dubbed "Orthodox, recklessly prodigal,

possessing effeminate tastes and abnormal egotism, suffering from inordinate refinement and sensuality". After making him the target of all these unedifying epithets, which are enough to condemn a man ten times over, we can only assume that the title of "Great", which has been appended to Shah Jahan's name in the headlines of the article, is due to a tinge of irony.

### Cat Out Of The Bag

Our readers may want to know why Mr. Chatterji has thought it fit to hurl these unenviable epithets on the head of one who has enriched our heritage by his wonderfully designed and superbly executed monuments. The real reason is tucked away somewhere in the middle of the article. Let us give it in the author's own words. "In Shah Jahan's buildings the predominant features are Persian or foreign and the Hindu motifs are few and far between". There you have in a nutshell, Shah Jahan's unforgivable crime, his unpardonable sin, which is that he dared to leave the beaten track and introduced new and fresh conceptions of beauty and design into the narrow rut of the centuries' old Hindu architecture. That, according to Mr. Chatterji, is the one reason why Shah Jahan's buildings are incomparably inferior to those of Akbar, "whose distinguishing features is its Indianness or Hindu character". Incidentally, the reader should not omit to note the alleged equivalence of "Indian" and "Hindu" implying that any feature of motif or style which is non-Hindu is necessarily non-Indian.

### Disparaging A Whole Nation

Because Akbar's monuments are supposed to retain "Hindu character", therefore, in the opinion of the wise author of this remarkable article, they possess numerous virtues. They have a "manly dignity", they show "tolerance, organising genius, greatness as administrator, artistic taste, religious turn of mind, love of economy and dignified ambition". On the other hand since Shah Jahan's inspiration is alleged to be Persian, "there is a certain sensuousness and effeminacy about his creations".

Thus, in order to glorify the Hindu motifs, of which, according to Mr Chatterji's article, Akbar was a faithful devotee, the entire Persian culture and style of architecture is stigmatized as "sensuous and effeminate". May we point out that a handful of Persians loaned by Shah Jahan to Humayun, beat the armies of India, including the Hindu battalions? Later, Ahmadshah Abdali, who ruled over Afghanistan and a part of Southern Persia, scattered the Marhatta hordes like chaff before wind on the battlefield of Panipat. In the face of these historically indisputable facts, it is truly strange to hear the Persians being dubbed "effeminate", common decency demands that those who have been beaten so soundly and so often in the battlefield, should learn to talk with respect of their betters.

### Tolerance

It will be noticed that Akbar's monuments tell Mr. Chatterji that he was a tolerant monarch. Whether Akbar remained tolerant to the end of his long reign may be disputed, there is certain amount of evidence which points the other way. But, when the author of this article, who is wild with Shah

Jahan because he dared to introduce into Indian architecture foreign motifs, no matter what their intrinsic worth, who regards only those features and styles Indian which are pure Hindu in origin and conception, talks of tolerance, it can only arouse derisive laughter in us. People who possess such a narrow outlook, such an insular mentality, that all foreign influence is anathema to them, cannot deceive others by talking glibly of tolerance. During the past hundred years India has learnt a great many things from its contact with the West. It seems probable, in the face of the attitude taken by some towards Mohammedan influence, that in years to come the contribution of West will also be dubbed as unpious, degenerate and sensuous, if not worse.

### The Real Reason

Mr. Chatterji has dwelt repeatedly and at great length on the simplicity and economy of Akbar's monuments and compared it with the wastefulness and extravagance of Shah Jahan's buildings to the latter's discredit. We are told, with a thinly veiled significance, that "Akbar's buildings are almost all built of red sand stone, while those of Shah Jahan's are mostly of marble of the finest quality". It is from arguments such as these that Akbar's alleged desire to save "the tax payers' money" is used to condemn Shah Jahan for his so-called extravagance. The real reason has naturally escaped the clever author's attention, because he wore highly coloured glasses. It is that, as a result of several decades' of efficient administration under Jehangir and Shah Jahan himself, the imperial treasury was very much fuller in Shah Jahan's reign than in that of Akbar, who spent a large portion of the revenues in his incessant wars of conquest. Akbar died in 1605, and it

is highly significant that he returned from his last expedition in the Deccan in 1602—only three short years before his death. On the other hand, Sahajahan, who, in his youth, had shown his military prowess by subduing, in a short and brilliant campaign, the Rana of Mewar, preferred, as Emperor, the pursuits of peace to the ravages of war. He decided to devote his revenues to the development of learning, to the improvement of cities and to the creation of beautiful monuments, which he bequeathed to posterity as an eternal source of joy and pride. He could afford to spend liberally on these pursuits, because, thanks to the reduction of the warfare in his father's and his own reign, the treasures were full. How full they were may be judged from the single incident that, at the death of Jehangir, when the Lahore treasury (which was only one of the many treasures established in different parts of the Empire) was seized by Shaharyar, he, in the words of Tuzak-i-Jahangiri "capturing the treasury and the store house in Lahore distributed from it among his partisans seventy-three lakhs of rupees". Be it noted that this large sum does not represent the whole amount in the treasury, but only the part distributed among the troops to win their loyalty. We can depend upon the facts given in this book, for it was written before the movement to re-write the history of medieval India with an ulterior motive was inaugurated.

### Peculiar History Being Re-written

If some of our readers may happen to wonder as to what exactly is this new history which is being re-written, they have only to turn to Mr. Chatterji's article to find a good example. Missing the real reason altogether and

(Continued on page 43)

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# 'WAR AND WAR RUMOURS' Nazi Threats To France

(BY D. T. RAO-REIS)

"War and War Rumours" is the title of an article in the "Berliner Tageblatt" dated 1st of August, in which a certain Herr Fischer utters grave threats against France. The paper is now edited by a former staff member of the Pan-germanist Scheriverlag and serves as a mouthpiece to the German Foreign Office. The background of this article is the happy ending to the German intervention in Spain, anticipated by official Germany. This intervention, indeed goes far to show the essential weakness of past Poincare French diplomacy. Already Germany sees herself jumping at France not only in Western Europe, but in command of Spanish auxiliaries, breaking her neck in North Africa and the Pyrenees.

Long before Nazism was permitted by the historic ruling classes of Germany to enter the Government, they themselves by their superior cunning had managed politically to isolate and emasculate the French Republic. Through many channels hidden intervention took place for the purpose of ousting the country's

ablest leaders—leadership being vital in a democracy. This method had proved successful since the days of Bismarck. In the meantime, last not least through clever use being made of persons, groups and parties, now dislodged, discarded or annihilated, German-British relations have grown warmer and warmer, so intimate in fact, that a von Ribbendropp succeeded in organising a German faction in England as Hitler's emissary.

Responsible for this evolution was a scientific treatment of public opinion, truly psychological, for which Goebbels in Nazi militarised Germany got credit and ministerialship, a policy of police surveillance and thirty armaments, armaments, armaments. Armaments have become the religion of Germany, the economy of Germany, the obsession of the international friends of Germany, the Fascists. For us sufferers from Fascism Germany becomes a function of armaments, something ghostly and distant from Goethe's Germany, in which India had her considerable share.



"THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE"  
(Courtesy: "Glasgow Herald")

Since Noske, servant of Prussia's junkers, intimidated the pacifist minority of Germany the Pan-German camp-leaders have, shrouding most of their work in secrecy, not only reconstructed but perfected the German war-mechanic, in order to continue their fight for a "German World-Empire" and paralyse the international struggle against imperialism. Perfected during 10 years those armaments have been accelerated and massed during the five years of Hitler's rule.

This policy of preparation for expansion and revenge must be judged in the light of colossal road and railroad construction, unmistakably of a military nature and directed against France. Few years before, France was flattered by the Nazis, put to slumber, opposed by fortifications in the newly occupied Rhineland and Saarland. The march of the III Reich seemed directed against the East. Germany is ready now, approaching the Pyrenees, having warm sympathisers in Britain.

Has this Germany ceased to plan eastern campaigns? Does she fear solidarity of the 200 million well armed Slavs, roused by Berlin's flirtations with the pan-Teutonic idea and action? The Germans are known to fear the Polish arms! Stalin's policy seems to lead towards assimilation of Nazi complexes.

Certain it is that Germany wants to deal with France, before "riding" in an easterly direction. Her language is threatening so cynically, that there can be no mistake, in written and spoken words and symbolic gestures.

Thus the Nazis imported Nazi workers to Paris for the construction of the German pavilion in the world exhibition. The building itself is only an addition to a mighty tower overlooking the whole of Paris and crowned with a colossal imperial eagle. The jokes of German journalists about the edifice, astonishing the French, make interesting reading.

The Nazi writer in the Berliner Tageblatt and his colleagues are using a language, as if it were France, which was conquered by Germany in 1918. Herr Fischer, in the article mentioned, describes a monument of Georges Clemenceau, and accuses him of lacking in appreciation of the spirit of "European solidarity."

Herr Fischer proceeds to say that France suffered because of Clemenceau's lack of 'inhibitions'—the Nazi do love the terminology of the Jew Freud—and will have to suffer, to pay more for the strong policy of the old leader. Does Germany see the shadows of civil war over France and herself taking ad-

vantage of it? Is the giant eagle ready to hover from his show tower and rain all the poison-gas bombs of air-dictator, Hermann Goering, on the capital of France in which some of the most courageous and noble leaders of humanity have endeavoured to inaugurate a new France, a new Europe, a new world during the great French revolution, the guardian of which Georges Clemenceau felt himself to be until the hour of his death?

## APPENDICITIS

### Early Symptoms

Appendicitis is a public health problem because the public need to be told of the early symptoms in order that they may promptly secure proper treatment which will greatly reduce the present death-rate from this disease. In the majority of cases, appendicitis causes a condition that a physician will readily diagnose. Pain towards the centre of the abdomen, followed by nausea and vomiting, is usually the first symptom. The pain varies in intensity; it may be of a gripping character. Later, it usually moves to the lower right part of the abdomen, and the abdominal muscles in that area become hard and tense. This is Nature's effort to protect the inflamed part.

When any person—child or adult—has pain in the abdomen, even when the pain is not accompanied by nausea or vomiting, the family physician should be sent for at once. The only satisfactory treatment for appendicitis is operation. The chance of recovery practically depends upon the interval of time between the onset of symptoms and the operation. To delay in securing prompt treatment is to court disaster.

There is one thing in particular that will do a tremendous amount of harm and that will, in many cases, greatly lessen or remove the chance of recovery, and that is the use of a purgative or laxative. No person, when suffering from abdominal pain should take or be given a purgative or laxative unless ordered to do so by a physician. The loss of bowel movements is not going to do any harm, whereas the activity stirred up by a purgative, when nature has kept the bowel quiet on account of an inflamed appendix, may be disastrous.

Abdominal pain is sufficient reason for calling the family physician.

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# The Lost Arts And Crafts Of Hindusthan

LEGENDS LIKE THOSE OF "GANGAVATARAN" AND RAMA'S BRIDGE PROBABLY  
ENSHRINE TRADITION OF MIGHTY ENGINEERING FEATS OF ANCIENT HINDUS

In the course of a eulogistic description of the famous carved stone pillars at Mudabidri in South Kanara, Mr. Fergusson in his exhaustive book on "The History of Indian And Eastern Architecture" pays a just tribute to the sculptors of the Jain period in Kanara. His appreciation of their genius and endless patience in carrying out the geometrical details on all the facets of the most elaborate of all the "thousand pillars"—a picture of which is given in the book—does not deter him from slightly discounting from their well deserved credit by suggesting that the stone-carvers of the period must have known the art of softening the marble they worked upon, which might account for the stone not chipping off in the process of carving. The labour of months would be spoilt by a single chipping in the wrong direction. Hence the flawless perfection of the geometrical figures carved on the different facets of the same stone pillar led Mr. Fergusson to believe in the possibility of the carvers knowing about the softening process. It is to be regretted that the author's suggestion was never seriously taken up by the scientific world, and if there was such a process known to the stone-carvers in the past it is now a lost art.

Those who have seen the great monoliths of Gomateshwara at Yenur (35ft.), at Karkala (42ft.) and at Sravana Belagola (52ft.), must have been wondering whether these had been carved "in situ" or carried to their respective places of eminence on the hill-tops where they now stand. If the engineers of the period knew how to hoist these giant monoliths uphill, the secret of their knowledge is also lost to us.

## Mystery Of Gigantic Stone-Bridge

Directly two miles to the west of the town of Byndoor in South Kanara stands a small village, where on the sandy shores stands a shrine dedicated to Hanuman. It is sheltered by an arm of a projecting stone promontory which is like the foot of a gigantic span of a stone bridge. Far flung to a distance of about three furlongs from this base appears a line of

gigantic stone pillars, which look as if they were built to support a bridge. There is a hill about a mile to the east of the place, but nowhere are granite pieces of the magnitude of these giant stone pillars. This suggests that they must have been brought forward from a great distance and laid in the sea for a particular purpose.

Local tradition, as laid down in the "sthala-purana," says that Sri Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, when he beheld the sea for the first time after crossing the ghats in search of his wife Sita, believed he could cross over to Lanka from this place and immediately ordered the commencement of a bridge there. But the Sage Agastya, who had his hermitage in the adjacent forests, met the Hero and his enterprising lieutenant, Hanuman, and told them that Lanka was yet a long way off and that they must go much further South before they could reach the narrow neck of the sea to enable them to cross over. The feat of erecting and retaining those pillars, by bringing the requisite stone masonry quarried several miles off, suggests a knowledge of arts and crafts which moderns would hardly credit the ancients of that period with and yet tradition and the remains of the bridge both here and at the Ramasetu on the way to Ceylon prove incontestably the knowledge of the ancients.

Incidentally take the incidents attending the wooing of the beautiful fisherwoman Matsyagandhi by the holy sage Parashara. The smoke screen which he created to keep up their privacy in the boat from the public gaze cannot be merely imaginary. No Brahmin writer of that or any other period would venture to invent such a scandalous story to defame one of the most honoured of the Brahmin sages, who is besides acknowledged also as a law-giver and as the author of the Smriti which bears his name. The incidents on the boat and the love scene with the magic smoke-screen must all have been hard facts. But, what was believed by the contemporaries as but the manifestation of the sage's supernatural powers was merely a scientific secret known to the sage,

who thereby only enhanced his prestige for the possession of mystic powers while securing what he most desired at the time.

## A Mighty Engineering Achievement

In the famous film describing the "Gangavataran or the Descent of the Ganges," we have a story of the engineering achievements of the past, though as mysteriously told in the Puranas it has been made to appear as a legend. In this great incident we have to remember that as a matter of fact the melting snows of the Himalayas are directed into well defined channels by the opening of new clefts between the hills and the widening of the courses of the smaller rivers which existed before the opening of what is now the Gangetic Valley. It was really a most wonderful engineering feat, directing the forces of a mighty Himalayan glacier into a prepared canal and to make the waters swoop down along the plains into the sea more than a thousand miles away—a feat before which even the gigantic Lloyd Barrage of modern times pales into insignificance.

After untold years of preparation (Sadhana) by the untiring King Baghiradha Shiva, the Lord of the Mountain Regions, is represented as having taken upon his head the responsibility of leading the Gangetic flow, until it developed into a mighty stream by taking in its course other rivers like the Jumna, the Gomti and the Gandak. For this growing volume of water mighty embankments must already have been erected by the far-seeing King. Imagine the forethought and preparation required to lead what soon developed into the mighty Ganges of the modern times along the arid plains in order to make them fruitful, carrying the life-giving waters which would otherwise have been wasted in the Himalayan heights. No wonder this preparation has been described in the puranas as the "tapas" of a thousand years! No wonder the name of King Bhagiratha, who achieved such a glorious result is still a bye-word for the highest effort and perseverance, never stopping until the

achievement of the desired result!

## Lost Crafts

It cannot be denied that the art of drilling and cutting of diamonds for which India was once noted when the diamond mines of Golkonda were yielding their precious gems is now gradually lost to India, both because these mines do not now give any yield and because the competition of the intricate machinery of the West has driven away this art from India. Even the gold filigree work and the gold ornaments required for wear by women are now being ousted by cheap machine-made imitations from the Western countries. The famous lace-work of Benares and Madurai is now reproduced for a tenth of the price of the hand-made article, killing the old arts and crafts altogether. The present day Dacca muslins no longer come from Dacca, any more than the Calicos come from Calicut as they once used to do, while in Architecture, stone-carving and ornamental work is yielding place to cheap and tawdry imitations of ancient buildings done in mere brick or cement concrete, even in the case of Government buildings. In the ordinary wear of the people, the graceful handloom weaving has given place to cheap and worthless machine-made clothes from Europe and Japan. In summing the results of the impact of Western civilization on India, one can safely say that the arts and crafts of ancient India have been allowed to die from sheer neglect.

## A GERMAN JOKE

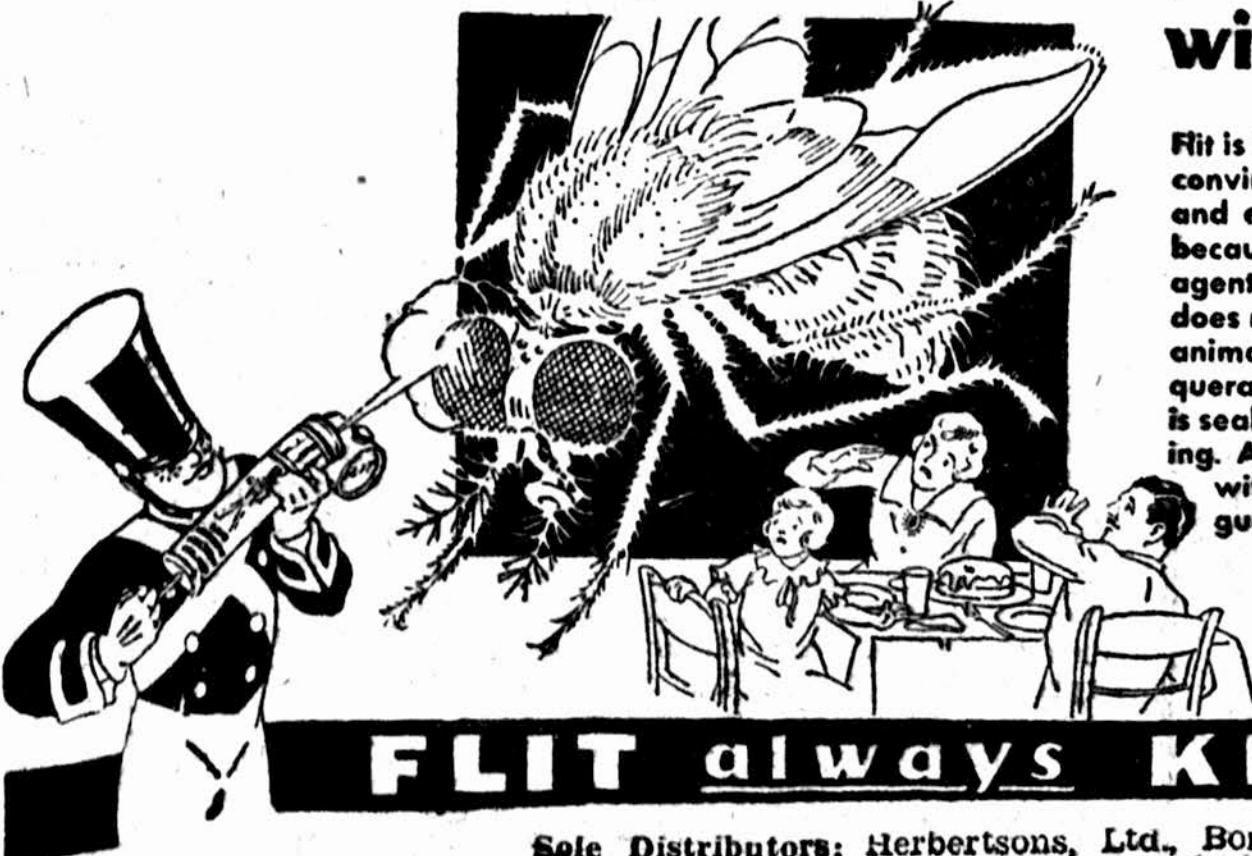
A cartoon depicting the expulsion of the three German journalists from England and bearing the caption: "They Plucked Fruit from the Tree of Knowledge and were Expelled from the Garden of Eden," is published to-day in the Nazi journal "Das Schwartz Korps."

The angel expelling the Germans wears a wig and gown and a London policeman's helmet. The gates of Paradise are inscribed "England", and the inmates are a British lion, a camel and Mr. Anthony Eden clad only in a copy of "The Times."

The tree in the garden is inscribed: "Truth-plucking verboten."

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## RISE, INDIA, RISE!

(By: VICTOR C. FERNANDES)

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From Himalayan heights, o'er hill and plain  
Down to fair Lanka, isle of paradise,  
From shore to shore, thy new-born soul proclaim.  
Rise, break them, western shackles of a slave  
And higher still thy proud tricolour wave.

Wake, India, wake! to all thy cultured past,  
To all the Vedic counsel of thy sages;  
Dring deep of all their garnered wisdom vast.  
For fresh through searching process of the ages.  
Go back to living plain and thinking high  
Till lotus-like life floats twixt earth and sky.

Hail, India, hail! land of Mahabharat,  
Where arts and mystic science flourished free,  
Where humble home and village Panchayat  
Were fountain-head of true democracy.  
Let these great legacies of heart and head  
Make us more worthy of our living dead.

Rise, India, rise! to thy true stature rise!  
Trust not to foreign gods for liberty,  
Oh Ind! With thy own hands must win the prize,  
Not by kissing very hand that lashes thee.  
Arise! no matter what the sacrifice,  
—Eternal vigilance thy freedom's price.

VICTOR C. FERNANDES.



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## NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN HOMES

## New Inventions Presage Vast Changes In Transmission Of News, Photographs And Printed Record

Newspapers printed by facsimile in the readers' home, and the seeing and hearing of news in the making by television, are among the inventions now in the process of development that are likely to become realities in the next few years, it is forecast in the report on technological trends and the social implications of new inventions, issued by the National Resources Committee, says the Washington correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Broadly speaking, the report states, the most important technological developments which will enhance the effect of communications upon the future public life are those which will increase the speed and availability of inexpensive communications. These are now in the process of development in the form of facsimile, television and methods to increase the availability of channels.

The first, the report states, enables the instantaneous transmission of permanent records, photographs, the printed page, and other signs; the second permits the transmission and reception of objects, and the third increases the number of voice and record channels and cheapens the cost of communications.

"There are hundreds of individual inventions," the report adds, "which will tend to improve the details of facsimile, television and multiple operation, but the principal developments are those which now make it possible to apply to public service facsimile or television either through the use of land line or through the use of radio, either for person to person contact accomplished by voice, or for mass communication."

## MANY NEW INVENTIONS NEEDED

"Probably the most important developments in the application of these broad systems of communications will be the organisation of facilities to make their use by the public possible and more easily available. In radio there will be necessary many inventions to increase availability of television and facsimile to the public since at the present time there is an inherent natural limitation in the use of the radio spectrum which has yet to be conquered by man's ingenuity."

"Adjustments will have to be made to accommodate the rapid changes in the panorama of the future as compared with that of to-day. With the ability to see and hear from persons at a distance when one is travelling by airplane, automobile or steamship, as well as when one remains at home, or as one conducts business

in an office or works in a factory, it appears inevitable that the mental processes of the future must be such as to produce an entirely different outlook than exists under circumstances when one's vision, horizon and social contact are limited.

## GREAT ECONOMIC CHANGES SEEN

"It also may be expected that these new developments will speed up ordinary life and business, and will affect certain existing industries, such as the motion picture, the newspaper, advertising and the existing telegraph, telephone and radio systems of the country."

"In education the application of these modern methods of communication may well effect a complete change in methods of educating not only the child and the adult but also the entire public. The new communication development may also revolutionize the present school system of the country."

"It is considered by many that the application of these modern communication facilities will not result in a decrease in employment but rather in an increase in employment. However, such employment will tend toward those who are qualified scientifically rather than those who are qualified manually. The person of the future may, as a result of proximity with the everyday modern communication developments, become a far better educated thinker than the average person of to-day."

## "COURAGE"

Amelia Earhart merited and enjoyed the world's admiration as a woman of high character and culture as well as an aviatrix of great skill and courage; and, in the light of her last experience, there is a poignancy in a poem that she wrote and published on "Courage" a short time before she made her first flight to Europe. The lines are as follows:

Courage is the price that life exacts for granting peace.  
The soul that knows it not knows no release

From little things:  
Knows not the livid loneliness of fear,  
Nor mountain heights where bitter joy can hear  
The sound of wings.  
How can life grant us boon of living, compensate  
For dull gray ugliness and pregnant hate

Unless we dare  
The soul's dominion? Each time we make a choice, we pay  
With courage to behold resistless day

And count it fair.

## POWER ALCOHOL FROM CANE

Sugar cane shortly may provide "sweetening" for America's motor mileage as a result of chemical research by the Louisiana Farm Chemurgic Council.

In a report the council announces that the tops of the cane from the State's annual crop of approximately 4,492,525, short tons provide a potential source of more than 5,820,000 gallons of industrial alcohol which, mixed with gasoline, provides high-powered motor fuel.

## REFLECTIONS

Man's a traveller blundering alone  
On life's fretful path and not a ray  
To light his path, not a ray even shone  
To help him on or cheer his way,  
The Day is cruel; night cruelty,  
Vainly he prays and groans in vain.  
Foul is manhood and youth guilty  
Singing and suffering in wordless pain.  
Life is hard, Death still harder  
And the journey between the doleful poles  
A grim tale of a hushed-up murder  
Told with symbols of human souls.  
Unaware we come, in grief depart  
Dupes of Hope's hideous Art.  
R. K. THAKUR,  
"Shashi"

Badnera.

## "GO NO MORE TO MUSEUMS"

Let us go to no more museums and stand  
Exalting memorials of some dynasty we have no part in.  
This street we walk, these noisy tenements, our sky.  
These rotting, stinking, brawling days and nights,  
I carry in the heart, the blood, and through I turn  
Away and lift my eyes up unto the hills, and through I  
Seek a vision nearer the stars  
I will not  
Praise a world I cannot claim.  
—T. C. Wilson in an English contemporary.

## INTERNATIONAL LEPROSY CONFERENCE

Will Be Opened In Cairo  
On March 21, 1938

The fourth International Leprosy Conference will be held in Cairo, Egypt, beginning on March 21, 1938, according to H. L. Elias, executive secretary of the Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy. An announcement from Dr. Ernest Muir, general secretary-treasurer of the International Leprosy Association in London, said that the association of which Dr. Victor G. Heiser is president, was organizing the conference, which would be the first international conference arranged by the association since it was formed in 1931. Previously three conferences of the same sort were held, at Berlin, in 1897, at Bergen, Norway, in 1909 and in Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1923.

The announcement said that the Egyptian Government would invite all countries concerned to send official delegates and that in addition physicians and others interested were invited to attend. Full information, said the announcement, could be obtained from the association secretary, 131 Baker Street, London.

## STAGE STARS' IDEAL MAN

Famous actresses discussed their ideal man at a literary luncheon at Grosvenor House, London recently. This is what they said:

Miss Cathleen Nesbitt: The one quality I want of a man is that I can feel he is my master... I want that one natural male arrogance.

Miss Edith Day: My ideal man is any man with whom at the moment I happen to be in love.

Miss Marie Burke: My ideal man in musical comedy must be six feet tall, have no stomach and sing like Tauber.

Mr. George Robey: My ideal man is the man who can make his wife laugh at home—because just as no man is a hero to his valet, so no husband is a comic to his wife.

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# Night In Quetta

(By N. D. SIRUR)

An evening in Quetta . . . the sky was clear and cloudless; from the high terrace of No. 9, "Land's End", the country around could be seen stretching out for miles in soft undulating land. The sun was moving fast towards the horizon and the whole universe around was bathed in an orange after-glow. The laughter and voices of merry-makers floated from the lawn below.

Ramesh, the gardener's son, was seated on the terrace looking at all this with wistful eyes. The Senses of "Land's End" were giving a garden party. It was an auspicious occasion, all the more because an important announcement was to be made that would send the social sphere of Quetta agog—Nela, the only daughter of Sir Sanyal Sen, retired business magnate, and a leading light of Quetta Society, was engaged.

From his lofty perch, Ramesh could see her, seated on a little settee amidst a host of admirers. She looked more beautiful than ever; now, a smile played on her lips and an evanescent glow spread about her face. To Ramesh she was ethereal, a being from another world into which he dare not tread. Nela, his childhood friend was now lost to him; he could not help remembering those days when she was all and everything to him, the look in her eyes when he told her silly stories and earned her admiration with little tricks. He would caress her dark hair playfully and look into her eyes and she would look into his and thus they would spend hours on end. But now that was a thing of the past—everything worth while belonged to the past the old Nela was of the past—and he must not think of her—he had no right to—he, a gardener's boy and she, a

millionaire's daughter! but no he could not he could not get her out of his mind, try as he might.

Ramesh was rudely awakened from his reveries by Nela herself. Nela had risen from her settee and so had a tall graceful, good-looking gentleman from his. Ramesh recognised him as Mr. Bimal Roy, I. C. S. who had been visiting Nela pretty often lately and had taken her out for long drives in his sleek sports car. Ramesh had taken an instant dislike to Mr. Roy, he knew not why. Perhaps, he did not like that self-complacent, over-bearing, attitude of his, or the way he looked at Nela, greedily like a wolf.

Bimal Roy and Nela had joined hands and the whole company was applauding. Sir Sanyal was grinning benevolently and Nela drew forth her lips in a pretty smile, displaying her white, even teeth. Bimal Roy and Nela Sen were engaged and Quetta was jubilant—but Ramesh was miserable—he hated the very idea of Nela being married to that man! he would have wished her married to anybody else, but oh? not to Bimal Roy there was something ominous in the very name, something that boded ill, he thought. Bimal Roy had shown Ramesh his interior in many ways and in him, Ramesh could see nothing but cowardice nothing but an affected pose.

The minutes sped by and slowly the crowd on the lawn dispersed and soon Ramesh found himself alone. So alone!!! with nothing but the skies and the trees and the fast approaching darkness around him. The sun had sunk below the horizon and the birds all gone to rest—it was night in Quetta, night in Quetta on—1935.

Bimal Roy was a guest at the "Land's End" that night. He was to leave the next day for Lahore to rejoin service. He was alone with Nela at table after dinner for Nela's parents had discreetly left the two to themselves. Bimal was a good talker and he kept Nela amused with his witty remarks. She was quite carried off her feet by this dashing, debonair Civilian from Lahore, so very different from the other boys she had known. Bimal was conscious of Nela's liking for him and his shallow soul revelled in it. He had so very wanted Nela for his wife and this last triumph of his in getting her engaged to him acted like an incentive to his spirits—he was positively brilliant as a conversationalist that night. And so they talked on and on until their talk resolved itself into sweet nothing while Ramesh was meditating and brooding on the terrace above.

Suddenly, there was a loud boom followed by a crash! the ground shook beneath and No. 9 "Land's end" rocked and swayed like a cradle. . . . An earthquake had struck Quetta.

As soon as he had recovered from the first daze Bimal's thoughts were centred on his own safety; the first step was to escape from the house as fast as his legs could carry him and this he proceeded to do with the utmost celerity. He had heard Nela cry "Bimal, Bimal", but he gave her no more attention than he would have to the house that was already tottering down. The selfishness which Ramesh had seen through revealed itself in all its naked bareness. He had seen Nela fall down as a brick dropped on her but he did not go to her

aid. He stumbled out of the house and ran into the garden; suddenly the earth opened out to him and he sunk into the crevice below. He cried out in anguish and his face turned into a ghastly blue but now there was no escape for him. Bimal Roy was dead.

Ramesh could not believe his senses when he heard the booming roar and saw the distant silhouettes of trees swaying drunkenly about. Was it an earthquake or was it just a dream? He was quick to realise that it was the former, that Quetta indeed was beset by an intense earthquake! His thoughts at once turned to Nela. Was she safe? Or was she hurt? His Nela, where was she? Quickly he raced to the hall below where Nela must be. A fusillade of stones fell on him but he did not stop. Where was Nela? The question framed up in his mind and never left him. At last he found her! . . . The poor girl had fainted and there was a smear of blood on her pale face. He took her in his arms and carried her down the wrecked staircase, now stumbling, now falling but never letting Nela out of his arms. A pillar fell down and he had to jump aside to avert it. Blood was flowing from his mouth and a cut showed plainly on his chin but still he carried on until he came out into the open, and there his senses left hold of him and he fell down.

In an improvised hospital in Quetta, Ramesh was recovering and Nela was bending over him and whispering to him, "Ramesh, my hero." He thought that it was all a dream the earthquake the hospital the nurses and Nela in it! . . . !

## ENGLAND EXPECTS

### DELUGE OF DIVORCES

#### Three New Judges To Cope With Rush

Before January 1, I understand the number of High Court judges is likely to be increased by three to cope with the expected rush of applications for divorce when Mr. A. P. Herbert's Bill comes into operation on that date writes the "Sunday Express" correspondent.

Unofficial estimates are that there will be at least 10,000 applications for divorce under the new law in the first year of its operation.

There were 4,000 in Britain last year.

A special Act of Parliament will be necessary to increase the number of judges, but it is understood that the Government legal advisers feel that it would defeat the purpose of the new law if the waiting period before divorce is given is greatly increased.

The number of cases is also likely to be increased by applications to bring divorce actions at an earlier date than the three years from the date of marriage fixed by the Bill.

Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice) has hinted that one of the new judges is likely to be Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. R. P. Croom-Johnson, K.C., Conservative M.P. for Bridgwater, is expected to be chosen as another.

Complete reorganisation of the work of the Divorce Courts both in London and at assizes is likely.

The sole ground for divorce un-

der the present law is adultery. The new law means:—

Grounds will be adultery, desertion for three years, cruelty, incurable insanity for five years.

No petition can be filed until three years after the marriage, but a High Court judge can shorten this period on account of exceptional hardship or depravity.

#### LIPSTICK SCHOOLGIRLS

Miss S.E. Davies, former Board of Education inspector, speaking at a Youth Congress at Southampton last month told schoolmistresses:

"Don't be afraid to tell a girl that she is pretty. Teach her how to dress attractively, and do not think her vain because she uses lipstick.

"Tell her where to get cheap silk stockings and how to improve her hair.

"Talk to her about the womanly things she wants to know. This is all part of education.

"Help her to become a companion to her future husband or her boy friend.

"Discuss good films with her and offer to go along to the pictures with her.

"School should not be bound by a time-table. It should be free, and as much like a club as possible."

## LIST OF FOODS RICH IN IRON

It's a good idea to have a list of foods that are rich in the various minerals and salts. If you do not care for meat in the order named we have spinach, molasses, eggs, graham bread, potatoes, oatmeal, green peas, fish, dates and raw cabbage. No need for anyone to go without his quota of iron.

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## BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

"SHAH JAHAN:  
MAN AND ARTIST"

"THE EMPEROR SHAH JAHAN, MAN & ARTIST," By Adi K. Sett F.R.C.S., F.R.S.A., Hosali Publishing House, Bangalore, As. 8.

Mr. Adi K. Sett, known to the world of art in Bombay and Bangalore for his ardent interest in art, has written a very serviceable monograph on "The Emperor Shah Jahan, Man and Artist", published by the Hosali Publishing House of Bangalore. The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University has written the foreword to this interesting monograph.

The drab manner of the historian is, evidently not Mr. Sett's manner. Nor is the objective of the historian his objective. The portrait of the great Emperor is colourful—drawn in like the Indian miniatures. The narrative of the times is a story of conflict of violent light and infinite depth in shadows. Both in the portrait and the story of the times Mr. Sett reveals the skill of his facile pen.

KANYALAL VAKIL.

## "THE COMET"

"The Comet", a weekly news magazine of West Africa, has in a recent issue published an instructive article "The African and Islam". The writer says that America, Asia and Europe have had great empires and cultures and the day of the African is yet to come. General Smuts, the South African Statesman, is reported to have stated that Islam is gaining ground so rapidly in Africa that all efforts of the Christian missionaries to check it are in vain. It is said that in South Africa, the Zulus, Swazis and other tribes are rapidly embracing Islam. It is held that since Islam has no colour-bar and is very democratic, it is eminently fitted to be the religion of the millions of Africans. There are large numbers of Africans who have fully assimilated what is termed Western culture and they have a bright future before them. It is not colour that matters. The European boasts of his racial superiority and believes that he is born to rule the coloured races. But the world is changing. Even the greatest empires have fallen. The proud European will be compelled to admit that colour is after all no test of superiority. Africans should realize their position and fight for their rights.

K. B. N.

EX-KING EDWARD'S DIARY Of the ten eventful days. By Khwaja Hasan Nizami. (English translation by M. Fazl-I-Havald, B.A., H.P., Delhi. The Meenadi Publishing Co.)

This diary is purely a creation of the imagination of Khwaja Hasan Nizami. The author himself says that the object of writing this book is merely to show what a Muslim Sufi thinks of the remarkable incident in England's history that has lately taken place,

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

THE EVALUATION OF PERMANENT INCAPACITY FOR WORK IN SOCIAL INSURANCE.—I.L.O. Studies and Reports: Series M (Social Insurance) No. 14—Geneva—1937. Pp. xvi—375. Price—Rs. 7-2-0. Obtainable in India from the International Labour Office, Indian Branch, New Delhi.

In all progressive industrial countries, it is generally recognised that the injurious effects of industrial accidents give to the worker concerned a right to compensation, its amount being in proportion to the severity of the loss suffered. It is this fundamental principle that underlies both workmen's compensation laws providing for the grant to the injured worker of cash benefits on a sliding scale proportioned to the degree of loss suffered and invalidity insurance laws providing for cash benefits when the economic loss due to invalidity of the worker reaches or exceeds a certain level.

The question as to how the economic loss resulting from a reduction of the workers' earning capacity due to any particular injury is to be evaluated is a very important one, as it affects the rights of millions of injured and disabled workers. The industrial experience of the principal countries show that workmen's compensation and invalidity insurance require for their proper working, first, a suitable definition of incapacity for which benefit is payable, and, secondly, well-considered methods of evaluation. The publication under review, which has been undertaken by the I. L. O. as a result of numerous requests for information or advice concerning definitions of incapacity, methods of evaluation, incapacity schedules and the services which doctors, insured persons or employers may render on bodies responsible for evaluation, deals with these problems comprehensively, and makes available to the student in this field the considered conclusions of the Committee of experts which met at the invitation of the I. L. O. in Geneva in November 1936.

The study consists essentially

namely, the abdication of King Edward.

An imaginary talk between Edward and Mrs. Simpson has been given in this book. The beauty and grace of the language used by the author is remarkable. The author is well-grounded in the histories of the different countries and his descriptions of historical personalities are realistic and lively. He depicts Edward as one who is greatly fond of India and the Indians. 'Diamond' is an Indian philosopher who strongly supported Edward in the proposed marriage with Mrs. Simpson. The philosophy as expressed by 'Diamond' can safely be held as the philosophy of the author himself.

Apart from his political convictions and certain religious superstitions, this book does some real useful service.

K. B. N.

of a comparison and a critical analysis of the methods widely used for the evaluation of incapacity in workmen's compensation and invalidity insurance. The first three of its seven chapters dealing respectively with the different conceptions of incapacity, the methods of their evaluation and incapacity schedules constitute a veritable storehouse of information on the law and practice on the subject the leading industrial countries; other aspects dealt with are the minimum degree of incapacity giving right to benefit, determination of the starting point of permanent incapacity benefit, and the authorities or bodies that are responsible for evaluating incapacity. Two appendices, the first giving extracts from the incapacity schedules of 16 countries, including India, and the second, setting forth the conclusions adopted by the meeting of experts on social insurance, as also a valuable bibliography on the subject, considerably enhance the usefulness of the publication.

Objectivity of treatment, impartiality of presentation and scrupulous accuracy as to details are distinguishing characteristics of the Studies and Reports issued by the I. L. O., and the present publication is no exception to the general rule. In India, where the autonomous Provincial Governments are just now engaged in preliminary study of the complex problems of social insurance, the publication under review should meet with a ready welcome. In particular, the book deserves a place in the libraries of all Labour Departments, employers' associations and workers' organisations.

## VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY

BRAHMA SUTRAS, with text, word-for-word translation, English rendering, comments and index. By Swami Vireswarananda. Published at Advaita Ashram, Mayavati, Almora Dt., Himalayas, Pp. lxiii-542. Price Rs. 3.

The Upanishads, the Geeta and the Brahma Sutras form, according to orthodox Hindu tradition, the "Prasthanatraya" or triple path to Vedanta Philosophy. The Upanishads constitute the original source of this philosophy, and the Geeta an exposition of it in general terms, while the Brahma Sutras attempt, for the first time, a systematization of the philosophy. The last, being in the form of most pithily worded aphorisms, intended merely to serve as memory-aids, have naturally enough engendered, in the minds of thinkers of later times, doubts as to the exact significance of particular words occurring in them and also regarding the sequence of thought in several sets of aphorisms. The consequence has been that schools of commentators have sprung up who have tried to expound the underlying philosophy in different ways, according to their own lights or preconceived notions. Each one of the commentators has, of course, maintained that his own exposition is the only traditionally faithful and correct interpretation of the original doctrines embodied in the aphorisms.

Of the various schools of philosophy which have sprung up as a result of such scholastic attempts, the Advaita Vedantic School of Shankaracharya, the Vishishtadvaitic School of Ramanujacharya and Dvaitic School of Madhwacharya are the three most prominent. Swami Vireswarananda, the author of the present work, inclines to the view that Shankaracharya's is the most rational and therefore most satisfactory interpretation of the

## "NO MAN'S LAND"

This is a collection of five articles reprinted from "The Aryan Path" (Feb.-June 1937). As the titles of these articles—"Beyond Human Horizons," "Divine Incarnations," "Gods, Heroes and Men," "The Omnipresent Spirit" and "Spirits, Embodied and Disembodied,"—indicate, they deal with the different aspects of the absorbing question of life beyond the mundane span of existence. Ever since man began to think deeply that question has been assailing him incessantly and even after the lapse of millenniums it remains unsolved and tantalizing as ever, so far as the vast majority of human beings are concerned. There have been, however, individuals in all ages and climes, who have claimed to have pierced the veil of death and who have given out that there is a supra-physical world which is peopled by beings of a vastly superior mental and spiritual equipment, who are untrammelled by the limitations of either space or time as experienced by human beings. The various aspects of this problem of "No-Man's Land," as the writer of these articles calls it, are dealt with in a refreshing and thought-provoking manner. All thoughtful students of spiritual values in human life will find this brochure to be of absorbing interest. It is published by Theosophy Co. (India), Ltd., at 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, at 8 annas a copy (post free).

BOOKLET ON  
ASTROLOGY

VARSHAPHAL for 1937 (Marathi) by D. V. Dandekar, Kunte Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4, price Re. one only.

In this small but useful booklet Mr. D. V. Dandekar presents valuable astrological information. The book will prove a useful companion to those who believe in the science of astrology.

S. R. K.

Brahma Sutras. He upholds this view in a very able manner in the lengthy introduction to the work. But since the subject has been handled by scores of Acharyas and Pandits for centuries past and continues to be hotly debated even to-day by opposite schools of thought, it is doubtful whether the present attempt to solve the riddle of these aphorisms will satisfy any but the followers of the Advaita school of Shankaracharya.

But, apart from this question, if any student of Hindu Philosophy wishes to obtain a clear view of the stand-point of the Advaitic School of Shankara in respect of the trinity of the Soul, God and the Universe, he cannot do better than make an earnest study of this work, which is, perhaps, the greatest work of the Acharya. Such an English translation of this highly philosophical work as the present one was badly needed. The original Sutras of Badarayana Rishi are printed in Devanagari characters, each Sutra being followed by a word for word translation in simple English. Then follows a faithful summary of the argument of Shankaracharya's commentary on it. The original "Bhashya" or commentary of the Acharya would perhaps fill twice the number of pages of the present volume. Condensation of it, therefore, to a more convenient size, without in any way detracting from the strength or clarity of the original exposition, is welcome. The author has accomplished his task in a most praiseworthy manner. The printing and general get-up of the work leave little to be desired.

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# BEETHOVEN THE SEER:

It has been well said that of all the sieges of Troy there actually remains but one: Homer's Song. It is in a way real and contemporary. Poets preserve their times for posterity. Similarly if all historical and literary records of the troublous times when Beethoven lived were wiped out, his music would yet be enough to enable us to "vicariously beget experience" of the terrible restlessness of the age. What a period to live in: fraught with dangers; pregnant with possibilities!

The vanguard of the intellectual forces of Europe had started on the march to unseen victories. The spirit of '89 was abroad; "La Marseillaise" rent the air; marching and counter-marching; upheaval and blood. A veritable hurricane was blowing across Europe that whirled the dust of battle and demolition about, blinding the sturdiest. Through it all rang forth wild frenzied cries—"Rights of Man," "Liberty," "Equality." The slogan "Fraternity" had not come into its own. Not yet. Divine spirits embodied in human forms were still frantically trying to wriggle free from the age-long fetters of superstition and make-believe conventionalities.

## The Spirit Of Age

Ludwig van Beethoven, a poor 'Musiker' living in a garret in Vienna, the city of song, was nineteen then. Strange that the spirit of the times should have been preserved for us in the works of one who was neither a statesman, a diplomat, nor even a politician or historian. Nevertheless it cannot be seriously disputed that the spirit of the age has been well-preserved in the works of this master-mind. Who can mistake, for instance, the rugged opening bars of the mighty Fifth Symphony for anything but the spirit of the age? The Fifth has been called the "Fate Symphony" and the opening phrase the "knocks of Fate." And what insistent and persistent knocks they are! Perhaps the only way to appreciate the fullest significance of these "knocks of Fate" is to get into the wilderness on such a night when Macbeth met the prophetic witches, and then to listen 'in imagination' to this short phrase of a quaver-triplet and a prolonged note with a pause, breaking, as it were, the very rhythm of the universe. It would do one's soul good to listen to the rugged message of this short phrase (as short and yet as important as the "posy to the ring") ringing out clear above the battle of elements.

Beethoven died on a night such as this. It is said the hurricane broke open the window and his last significant movement was to shake his clenched fist at the storm raging without. He passed away unconquered; unconquerable. Indeed, no Symphony Orchestra, ever so large, could do justice to this phrase. The phrase is a part of Beethoven. How could a concourse of mercenary music-makers enter into the spirit of it? No, not even when conducted by a veritable Stokowsky! This, in a way, is true of all sincere compositions of the master-musicians—compositions that are not mere show pieces.

## His Vision Of Dawn

This, then, is one aspect of Beethoven: the lyricist, the poet, preserving for posterity the 'siege of Troy' of his own age. In a way, this was not difficult for Beethoven to do; for, if a storm raged without, a storm also raged within his soul. "As above so below." What with unrequited love; base ingratitude on the part of his nephew whom he had adopted as his son (but who ul-

timately dragged him into law courts); and last, though not the least, the greatest tragedy that could befall a musician, 'total deafness,' Beethoven had enough incentive to genuinely reflect the storm and stress of his times and of his own life in his compositions. If Beethoven had done only that, he would still have been great—as great as Homer, at least. But he was greater; he did more. He was not only an artist; he was a genius: one who could look past the storm and stress and behold the vision of the peaceful dawn beyond; one who could sense the ultimate aspirations of Humanity. And so it is that his greatest works, the compositions of his so-called 'third period' which form the apotheosis of his career, were far above the intellectual and spiritual perception of his contemporaries. Even to-day they appeal to us by their astonishing, though sane, modernism.

## Spiritual Alchemy

Through the storm of the French Revolution mankind attempted to re-value their ideals and aspirations:

"Thy thought, thy word, O soul republican,  
O Spirit of Life, O God whose name is Man!"

This was the vision of political and intellectual revolutionaries. Beethoven, the genius, saw more with his inner eye. He sensed the ultimate spiritual aspirations of Mankind and embodied them in the delicate textures of his last quarters and also in the magnificent structure of his last—and greatest—Symphony: No. 9, in D Minor, Opus 125. Take the opening bars of this Symphony—the long sustained 'pianissimo' passage, marked in the score 'soto voce'. Compare these calm and peaceful sustained fifths of the 'corni' against a restless background of semi-quaver triplets of the strings, with the characteristic detached phrase of the first violins: the whole mass gradually rising till it falls with a splash in the eloquent 'fortissimo' theme of the first movement. Compare all this to the short, rugged opening bars of the Fifth. One at once perceives a change, as much technical as spiritual. It is as though all the dross in the inner life of Beethoven had burnt out. By some process of intellectual and spiritual alchemy, Beethoven seems to have transformed his power to hurt into the power to heal. By digging deep within, he seems to have reached the hidden deposits of pure gold, while others trifled with the dross on the surface. How deep Beethoven had really dug—how very deep-rooted his inspiration really was—could only be appreciated when we bear in mind that physically the man was 'stone deaf' when he completed his last Symphony! All the same he conducted the first performance. And it is recorded that he had to be turned round by a friend to 'see' the applause that greeted the first performance at Vienna—the applause that he could not 'hear'! Verily, "when pain becomes boundless, it becomes its own remedy."

## Soul-Stirring Ensemble

It was this deafness of Beethoven that forced him to retire within. During his last days he rose above mere sensorial experience; he lived in the domain of "pure reason." His difficulty now was how to convey in the terminology of the senses that which he experienced on a higher plane. He was engaged on the Ninth at the time. Master of technique that he was,

Though Stone-deaf And Disillusioned, He  
Made Articulate Through His Music The  
Aspirations Of Mankind!

(By A. G. CHAGLA).

he yet came to the end of his resources ere he had reached the 'Finale' of his work. A glorious vision of the spirit unfolded before him, a vision which was the culmination of his inner life, yet he was at a loss to translate it in the terms of the Symphony Orchestra alone. Then he had an inspiration. He requisitioned a mixed choir of master-singers to his aid and incorporated the voices in his orchestra, using them with the freedom of orchestral instruments! The unconventional Beethoven achieved his ends by unconventional means. But what a soul-stirring 'ensemble' did he succeed in producing! Though the Symphony opens in the plaintive key of D Minor, he now does not hesitate to modulate the music to happy, almost jolly, major keys. Beethoven wrote this last movement with the sure knowledge of the spiritual significance of his action. We no more have Beethoven the rebel, nor even Beethoven the seeker. There is unfolded before us the very spirit of Beethoven, the Seer. His music ceases to be foreboding now, as in the Fifth. It radiates happiness, joy, peace and goodwill. It is indeed remarkable that a man who had suffered so much in life should end his last work with one of the grandest and spiritually optimistic compositions that ever has been penned.

## Schiller's Ode

Perhaps the only way to convey a little of Beethoven's intensely spiritual feelings to those unacquainted with his music would be to give the words of "Schiller's Ode to Joy," which Beethoven selected as the word-skeleton for his joyous ending of the Ninth. The words in the following English

version would take on a new meaning and gain a unique spiritual value if it is not forgotten that when Beethoven set these words to music he was thoroughly disillusioned about life, and stone-deaf. And yet, what visions did he see! He made articulate the aspirations of Mankind.

English rendering of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," set to music by Beethoven in the Finale of the Ninth Symphony.

(With acknowledgments to the translator).

Gladness, fairest born of Heaven,  
Daughter of Elysian race,  
We are treading rapture riven,  
Heavenly maid thy holy place.  
By thy magic bond enfold we  
All that custom stern divides;  
All mankind as brothers hold we  
Where thy gentle wing abides.  
He the highest lot who gaineth,  
Loving and beloved to be,  
Who a quiet home obtaineth  
Let him swell our jubilee.  
Yea, whoe'er one heart's affection  
His in all the earth can call;  
But who cannot in dejection  
Let him quit our festival.  
All things drink of gladness holy,  
From the breasts of nature

shed;  
All the high and all the lowly  
Follow in her rosy tread.  
Faith and hope to us He giveth,  
Friendship not by death sub-

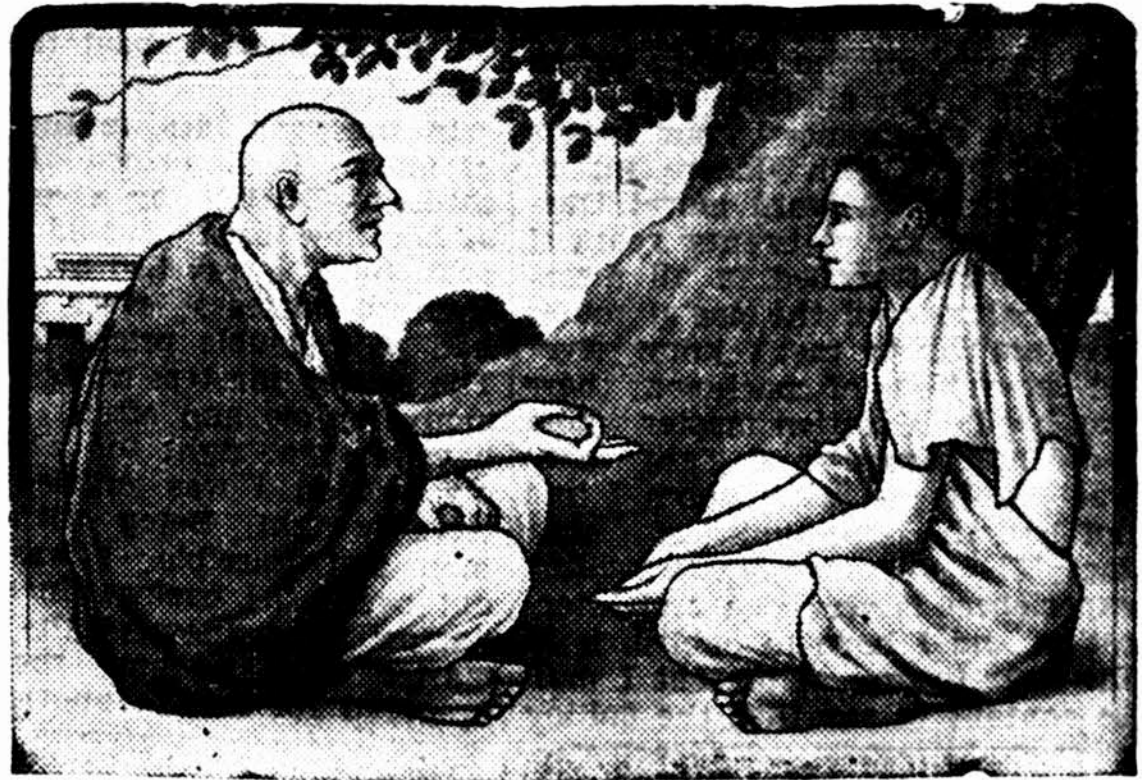
dued;  
Joy of life the worm receiveth,  
And the angel joys in God.  
Chant one greeting, myriads  
countless,

"Peace on earth, goodwill to

man!"  
Brothers o'er the starry span,  
Lo! a loving Father sitting.  
Prostrate bending myriads count-

less  
Ownest thou thy Maker, man?  
Seek Him o'er the starry span,  
Where He reigns in love un-

ending!



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## OUR SHORT STORY

## THE STATION MASTER

By A. S. Pushkin

(Translated from the Russian by A. Aziz Azad.)

Who has not cursed Station Masters? Who has not called them bad names? Who, in angry moments, has not demanded from them the fatal complaint book, in order to write in it his useless complaint against vexation, rudeness, and incorrigibility? Who has not looked upon them as torturers of human beings, resembling a deceased chicaner or at least a trigger and from Muromsk? We shall be just however, and try to know the inside of their calling, perhaps then we shall speak of them in milder terms. What is a station master? As real martyr of the fourteenth class, his title protecting him only from slaps and kicks and not always even this (I shall leave this to the judgment of my readers.) What is the duty of this dictator, as Prince Viyazemsky humorously calls him? Is it not real exile? No rest at night or in the day time. All the vexations stored up during a tedious journey, the traveler throws on the station master. The weather is unbearable, the road is bad, the coachman is obstinate, the horses are stubborn—for all this the station master is to be blamed. Entering his poor house the way-farers look upon him as an enemy; it is fortunate if he manages to rid himself quickly of the uninvited guest; but if, unfortunately, there happens to be no horses available..... Almighty! How much he is taunted! How many threats are made to him! In rainy and filthy weather he must run from one courtyard to another; in stormy and extremely cold weather he must go to the entrance-hall in order to rest for a while from the shouting and shoving of his excited lodgers. Here comes a general: the trembling station master gives him the only remaining troika. (Sleigh drawn by three horses) including the courier's. The General leaves, not even uttering a word of thanks. Five minutes later the chiming of bells is heard.....and the Royal Messenger enters and throws his travelling papers on the table! Let us peep well into all this and instead of indignance, our hearts will be filled with sincere suffering for him. A word more! During the course of twenty years I continually travelled in all directions; almost all the postal routes are familiar to me; I know several generations of coachmen; there was hardly a station master whom I did not recognize at sight there was hardly one with whom I had not had the opportunity of contact. The store of my travelling experiences is very rich and interesting and I hope to publish it in the near future; at present I shall be content to say that the calling

of the station master is very untruly represented in general opinion. These so-much-blamed station masters are generally peaceful people, sensible in nature, inclined towards common intercourse, modest in their demands for rewards and not inordinately silver-loving. From their conversations (to which visitors are very careless) one can extract many instructive and interesting things. What concerns me is that I cannot but confess that I prefer their conversation to the speech of an



The poet Pushkin as he appeared at the age of nine. (From an Engraving.)

officer of the sixth class that is made for official purposes.

It is easy to detect that I have friends among the respectable caste of the station masters. Indeed, I value very much the memory of one of them. Sometime ago circumstances brought us close together. I intend now to tell my readers about this same man.

In the year 1816, in the month of May, I happened to travel through—District, by a route that is not now used. I held a small post then. I travelled by post and changed horses at every stage and had paid double prices for them. The station masters made no ceremony for me and often I had to have a great fight for what, in my opinion, I was entitled to receive by right. Being still a young man and irascible, I was indignant over the backwardness and narrow mindedness of the station master when he gave the troika prepared for me, to another gen-

tleman higher in rank. In the same way I could not become accustomed to having the smart waiters regularly miss me when passing round the dishes at dinner at a governor's house. To-day it seems to me that things have entirely changed. Indeed, what would happen to us if instead of the generally prevailing rule, "treat people according to their title," should be substituted the rule, "treat people according to their wisdom." What debates and discords would take place, and the waiters would begin serving the food to whom? Let me now come back to my story.

It was a warm day. At the distance of three versts from the station it began to drizzle and a minute later the shower of rain made me wet to the bone. Reaching the station, my first task was to change my clothes, the second to ask for tea. "O Dunya!" cried the station master, "heat the samovar and go get the cream". After these words were uttered a girl some fourteen years old appeared from behind a wall screen and ran into the vestibule. Her beauty surprised me. "Is she your daughter?" I asked the station master. "Yes, she is," he replied with an air of contented self-love. "Yes and she is just as clever, just as alert as her deceased mother was." Then he began to check up my travelling papers, and I began to look at the pictures decorating his humble but pleasant dwelling. They presented the history of the prodigal son. In the first picture the venerable old man wearing a kalpak and morning dress, parts with the restless youth who hastily receives his blessing and a purse of money. In another picture the bad conduct of the young man is emphatically presented. He is seen sitting at a table surrounded by his pseudo-friends and shameless women. Further, the dissipated youth, in rags and a triangular hat shepherded a herd of swine, sharing their victuals: on his face deep sorrow and repentance are visible. Finally his return to the father is represented: the kind old man, meaning the same kalpak and morning dress, runs to meet him; the prodigal son is kneeling before him, in the background the cook is killing a well-fed calf, and the elder brother questions the servant about the reason for such rejoicing. I read the appropriate poems that were written under each of the above-mentioned pictures. All this remains in my memory to this day in the same way as do the vases with Balsamines, the bedstead

with mulberry-coloured curtains and the other articles in my surroundings at that time. I remember, as if it were now, the host himself, a man about fifty years old, fresh and energetic, and his long green coat on which he wore three medals hanging on worn-out ribbons.

I had hardly settled accounts with my old coachman when Dunya returned with the samovar. The little coquet with a glance noticed the impression she made on me; she blinked her large blue eyes; I began to talk to her. She replied to my questions fearlessly, like a girl who has seen society. I offered a tumbler of punch to her father and a cup of tea to Dunya, and we began to talk as if we all three were very old acquaintances.

The horses had long been ready but I did not feel like parting with the station master and his daughter. At last I said goodbye to them; the father wished me bon voyage and the daughter accompanied me to the sleigh. Mounting the sleigh, I stood up and asked the permission of the maiden to kiss her. Dunya gave her consent..... Many kisses I can count since I first began kissing..... but none of them left in my memory such a long and pleasant remembrance.

Several years had elapsed when by chance, I happened to travel once again on the same route and in the very same vicinity. I remembered the daughter of the old station master and rejoiced over the opportunity to meet her once more. But, I thought, perhaps the old station master has been transferred to another place, probably Dunya has already married. The thought of the death of one or the other also crossed my mind with sad presentiments as I was drawing nearer to the station. My horses halted before the post building. I entered the room and immediately recognized the pictures representing the history of the prodigal son; the table and bedstead were in their same places, but there were no flowers on the windows and everything looked wornout and indicated carelessness. The station master was sleeping under a heavy sheepskin coat. My arrival woke him up. He got up... yes, he was Samson Vrin himself; but he had grown so old! While he was registering my travelling papers I continued looking at his gray hair, at the deep furrows of wrinkles that were on his long-unshaved face, at his bowed back—I could not understand how a period of three or four years could change a strong and healthy man into a hollow and sickly looking old man. "D'd you recognize me?" I asked him. "I am an old acquaintance."—"Possibly," he replied sadly, "this road is a big one; many travellers have passed through here."—"Is your Dunya in good health?" I continued. The old man raised his brows. "God knows," he replied..... "It appears that she is married?" I said. The old man pretended not to hear my question and continued to read my travelling papers in a whisper. I stopped questioning him and asked for some tea. Curiosity began to make me uneasy. I hoped that a tumbler of punch would loosen the tongue of my old acquaintance.

I was not mistaken. The elderly man did not refuse to accept the glass of punch that I offered him. I noticed that the rum dispersed his gloominess. After the second glass he became talkative; recalled, or made a face as if he remembered me, and shortly I learned from him the story that at that time greatly appealed to and touched me.

"So you knew my Dunya?" he

(Continued on page 41)

**SIROLIN-ROCHE**  
CURED MY COUGH  
IT WILL CURE YOURS ALSO IF YOU TAKE IT IMMEDIATELY



# Sports Jottings From Here And There

## Yorkshire Tops County Cricket In England

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The terrific struggle for supremacy between Yorkshire and Middlesex in the County Cricket Championship of England has ended in a victory for the former. Derby, last year's champions have been relegated to the third place. The championship Table shows the record of the three teams mentioned above as follows:—

|           | P. | W. | L. | W. | L. | 1st Inns. | No Result | Pass. | Points | Obtd. | Percentage |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| Yorkshire | 28 | 18 | 2  | 4  | 4  | 0         | 420       | 302   | 71.90  |       |            |
| Middlesex | 24 | 15 | 4  | 3  | 2  | 0         | 360       | 246   | 68.33  |       |            |
| Derby     | 28 | 14 | 6  | 2  | 4  | 2         | 420       | 240   | 57.14  |       |            |

When the fight was at its height G.O. Allen, the Middlesex Captain, threw out a challenge to the Yorkshire skipper Brian Sellers, for a four-day match on a neutral ground.

### A CHALLENGE MATCH

In accepting the challenge, "Ten pound a man; choose your own ground," Sellers said that it did not actually matter where the game was played, but that there was no better ground than the Kennington Oval, although it was a long way for Yorkshire enthusiasts to travel.

Accordingly the match has been arranged to start on September 11, but strictly on the understanding that no money would be staked on the result either by the players or the officials.

It is interesting to recall the results of the two matches which these counties played against each other this season. In the first match played on June 9-11, Middlesex won by an innings and 22 runs. Yorks 218 (Sutcliffe 84, Smith 6 for 75) and 131 (Smith 4 for 44). Middlesex 371 (Price 54, Robins 65 not out).

In the return engagement, played on July 7-9, Middlesex won on first innings. Rain interfered with play. Yorks 238 (Twinner 77, Wood 58; Owen Smith 5 for 74) and 128 for 4. Middlesex 267.

### "THE VERY SALT"

"The tremendous struggle for the County Championship makes it topical," writes Sir Home Gordon in "The Cricketer." "to quote what one Yorkshire enthusiast recently said to A. E. R. Gilligan: 'We don't mind if some other county does win the championship, but we are not giving it away, and you have got to come and, fetch it la-ad!'"

"There are fanatics who tell you they would like to do away with the Championship. Why it is the very salt of the game and the interest that a neck-and-neck race such as this one between Tykes and Cocknies does much for the popularity of cricket. A prominent sportsman observed that it was like a Derby in which it took three weeks to come up the straight to the winning post."

### A WRONG SYSTEM

For some time past there has been a keen controversy raging in England over the present system of reckoning points in this competition. It is generally held that the existing system does not afford a true comparison of their



Harijan Young South Cricket Club, Bombay: Fifth from left in front row is Mr. M. P. Shedvekar (Captain.)

merits owing to the treatment of unfinished games.

"While fully agreeing that encouragement should be offered for 'outright wins,' writes Bert-ram E. Curtis in 'The Cricketer,' 'I consider that the award of 10 extra points is excessive, when the difference between winning or losing on the first innings involves a mere 2 points. Or let me put it like this: The team converting a first innings lead into an 'outright win' gains 10 extra points, whereas their opponents merely lose a further 3 points. Surely there should be equality in the plus and minus elements! Such a state of affairs would be obtained were the points awarded as follows:—

Outright win 15 points; 1st innings win 10 points; 1st innings loss 5 points; outright loss 0 points (or more simply, 3:2:1:0).

This scale would at least offer mathematical symmetry as the total points allotted would be earned either (1) individually by a winning team, or (2) collectively where only a first innings result has been obtained."

### CHANGE IMPERATIVE

It is rightly stated that matches which do not yield even a first innings result should be ignored, and so long as the percentage system is retained this would not cause any hardship. The present practice of awarding 4 points out of a possible 15 to each team is surely most unfair as these admittedly rare occasions are obviously due to climatic conditions and to no backwardness on the part of the contestants to force an issue.

Another correspondent, A. H. Machell Cox, writes in the same journal as follows:—"Taking 10 points on the maximum for a win outright, let 4 out of a possible 4 be assigned to a win on 1st innings (these respective points to be shared for a tie.) In the first category the loser takes 0 out of 10, in the second 0 out of 4. Nothing else counts at all, 'no result' being quite properly reckoned a wash out and not affecting the decimal table in any way."

### IDEAL COROLLARY

"And, as an ideal corollary to the above system," continues the

same writer, "I would boldly advocate that it should be linked up with a genuine Two Division Championship, involving promotion and relegation of a single county each season. That would indeed introduce a new element of reality and wholesome interest. To that end I suggest that each division should consist of eight counties only. Let each county play home and away matches (i.e. 14) against every other of its own division, plus one match (on the First Division ground) against all the eight counties of the other division. All points from the above encounters should be scored in the same way without distinction in each division. Thus every county would secure a full programme of 22 matches leaving unoccupied dates quite free for Test matches. Gentlemen V Players, etc which to-day so severely handicap a few sides invidiously distinguished."

### A DIFFERENT PICTURE

I have no doubt the cricketing authorities of England would solve the above problems satisfactorily before long. They are a live force—always wide awake to the realities of the situation. Just as they are thinking out ways of strengthening their team which would be able to regain the Ashes from Australia next year they would be paying their earnest attention to make the County Cricket as interesting and equitable as possible.

But what about Indian cricket? I feel very strongly that sufficient attention is not being paid towards its organisation in this country. All the energies and money are being diverted towards shows like the Australian and Tennyson's tours. Cries of want of funds are always raised from all quarters and it is further dinned into our ears that unless such shows are arranged money could not be had at all. I am one of those who sincerely believe that these stories are baseless.

### ORGANISATION NEEDED

I am frankly of the opinion that money could be raised in this country through organised cricket as it is being done to day in Bombay and Calcutta through organised football. In Bombay the Quadrangular raises a large

sum of money for the local clubs every year. But that has not helped Bombay's Cricket to be placed on an organised footing. It is still club cricket—played more or less for the pleasure of it. But when the question comes of competing with the rest of the world who are thoroughly organised, we cannot afford to sit idle or sleep on our past laurels when measuring strength with the other provinces of India. We have got to organise therefore to be on level terms with the leading nations of the world.

### LEAGUE IN BOMBAY

For the last few years I have been suggesting that Bombay's Cricket should be organised on the lines of the English County Cricket. Want of initiative and organising capacity has left the matter where it was before. An excellent opportunity now awaits the Cricket Club of India to take a lead in this behalf. With the co-operation of the Bombay Cricket Association they could start a League Tournament in this city from next year. All the clubs are already registered with the B.C.A. only the players have to be registered so that the clubs may be classified into divisions according to their respective strength and standing. I am sure this will not only help to improve the standard of Bombay's Cricket but would also help the Cricket Club of India and the various Gymkhanas, clubs, schools and colleges to make some money out of this Tournament. Will the authorities concerned make an early move in the matter?

Similar steps might be taken in other parts of the country to improve their conditions. I do realise that they are not so fortunately placed in money, material and popularity of the game as this city. But unless a beginning is made, it can never be improved. Rome was not built in a day. It is quite true. But to have a Rome some day, you must commence the construction at once.

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MADRAS, Sept. 11.

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officers have been instructed to formulate proposals in this connection in consultation with district collectors.—A. P.

Robert Taylor's ability as a cowhand came in handy at Catalina Island this summer when he threw a lasso to dock to keep from crashing into another boat.

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#### 651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

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## RESTORATION OF CONFISCATED LANDS

### K. P. C. C. Secretary Meets Karwar Collector

(From Our Correspondent)  
DHARWAR, Sept. 9.

Messrs. R. S. Hukkeriker, Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and D. P. Kar-marker interviewed the Collector of Karwar on Thursday last regarding the restoration of lands forfeited during the No-Tax Campaign. They toured through the Karwar District addressing public meetings at Ankola, Hithgad, Bankikodla, Gokarn, and Kumta. They had also informal talks with workers regarding the future of Congress work at these places as also at Honavar and Sirsi. Enrolment of Congress members is proceeding briskly.

Messrs. Hukkeriker and Kar-marker will interview the Revenue Minister on the 10th instant at Bijapur with regard to the restoration of confiscated lands.

It is understood that a large number of purchasers of these lands are ready to restore them to the original owners on payment of the price they paid.

### KHER LEAVES FOR POONA

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, left for Poona, on Saturday morning. The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order and the Hon'ble Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Excise, are leaving for Poona to-day.

### WORDY DUEL RESULTS IN TWO DEATHS

(From Our Correspondent.)  
JHANSI, (By Mail).

A sensational story, how a wordy duel between children assumed serious proportions and cost lives is reported from Kotah to-day. It appears some peasant boys who were grazing cows left them to disturb adjoining zemindar's fields. Incidentally the zemindar's minor son happened to pass by that way and seeing the cows in the field indulged in abuses. The peasant boys also returned in the same coins. Apprehending some serious trouble and to further avoid any untoward incident the guardians of both the parties rushed to the scene, but instead of pacifying the situation they also indulged in loose language against each other ending in free use of lathies. It is said that the zemindar finding the lathies ineffective ordered for his gun and fired indiscriminately. The result, it is reported, was that two were shot dead outright and three were grievously injured, who are reported to be lying in a precarious condition on hearing the gun shots had gathered on the spot, tried to capture the alleged assailant, but he fled away at the point of the gun and is reported to be still at large.

### DOHAD PEASANTS PROTEST AGAINST CANAL RATES

(From Our Correspondent.)  
DOHAD, Sept. 10.

The peasants of Dohad are understood to have sent memorial to the Minister of public works protesting against heavy canal rates for the water supplied through Muwalla and Futelas Tanks. The peasants are charged Rs. 4-0-0 in monsoon, Rs. 5-0-0 for vegetables and Rs. 3-0-0 in winter per acre. They demand that these rates have been reduced in Belgaum and this reduction should be applied here also.

## AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That death was caused by fracture of the base and vault of the skull and haemorrhage, was the verdict passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of a motor driver, Pooransing Lalram (30), who it is alleged was assaulted by three Sikhs in the British Flag Bar on August 30.

A rider was added by the Jury that, on the evidence before them, they held that the three suspects, Ramsingh Budhsingh, Sharansingh Biryamsingh and Bishansingh Attarsingh, were responsible for committing a deadly attack on the deceased and that therefore they ought to be prosecuted for murder and abetment under Sections 302 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

### BARODA PREPARES TO WELCOME JAWAHAR

BARODA, (By Mail).

A special meeting of the Baroda Municipal Corporation will be held this week-end to decide the question of presenting an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, who will visit this place for the first time early next week.

The Baroda Praja Mandal has made elaborate arrangements to accord a grand reception to Pandit Nehru on his arrival here. And preparations are afoot to present a guard of honour when the President alights from the train. The Praja Mandal has sent in invitations to Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, and for other State officials to be present on the occasion.

As at present arranged, immediately on arrival and after inspecting the guard of honour, Pandit Nehru will drive to Baroda Cantonment, where he will pay a condolence visit to Mrs. Amina Tyabji at her bungalow.

Before Pandit Nehru proceed to Borsad, he will address two meetings at Baroda. A purse will also be presented to him.—A.P.

### NO RIGHT TO ENTER INTO COMPROMISE

#### Governor Prohibits Action Under Municipal Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)  
KARACHI, September 11.

Holding that the resolution of the Karachi Corporation adopted on August 27, offering Rs. 16,000 as a compromise in respect of the claim of an amount of over Rs. 34,000 preferred against the Corporation by former Chief Officer, K. N. Ramasubbaier by way of gratuity, leave, salary and provident funds, was in excess of its powers, the Governor in exercise of his powers conferred on him under section 274, Karachi Municipal Act, has suspended the execution of the resolution and prohibited doing any act in pursuance thereof.

### JAWAHAR REQUESTED TO VISIT DOHAD

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, Sept. 10.

The Citizens of Dohad have sent a memorial signed by thousands demanding Pandit Jawaharlal to visit Dohad.

### MADRAS POLITICALS TO BE REPATRIATED

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

It is reliably understood that political prisoners from Madras, numbering seven, who have been confined in the Andamans will shortly be repatriated to this Presidency.—A. P.



## OVERHAUL TENANCY ACT

**Bihar M. L. A.s' Urge  
Premier To Introduce  
Bill In Assembly**

PATNA, Sept. 10.

Sixty-one Congress members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly have submitted a representation to the Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Chief Minister, Bihar Government, urging the introduction of the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill in the current session of the Assembly, on the following lines:

All arrears of land rents should be wiped off;

Present land rent should be reduced to half;

All sorts of enhancements should be annulled;

Abolition of "Salami";

Certificate clause should be repealed from the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act;

All rents in kind should be abolished and instead of them rents in cash should be introduced;

All auctioned lands of the peasants for the arrears of rent should be returned to those Kisans from whom the lands had been snatched away;

Cognisable offence should be declared on those landlords who do not give receipt to the peasants on payment of land rents;

MAKE "BEGAR" AN OFFENCE.

Taking all sorts of "begar" should be cognisable offence;

Illegal realisation and taxation other than rents prescribed should be cognisable offence;

Interest on land rent on the basis of one-sixth of the gross produce should be declared;

No sorts of rent on uneconomic holdings;

Fair and equitable rent on the basis of one-sixth of the gross produce should be declared;

Under-tenant should also have claim on the lands;

The right of taking and using wood, bamboo, grass, leaves, fruits, flowers, juice, spring and fountains by the peasants in the forest territories of Santal Parganas and Chhota-Nagpur division should be declared;

The right of withholding the payment of land rent by the Kisans on the failure of irrigation and "gilandazi" on the part of the Zemindars;

REDUCE CANAL RATE.

Fifty per cent. reduction in the canal rate;

The Debt Conciliation Bill should be introduced on the basis of the following lines:

Rate of interest should be 6 per cent. per annum;

Compound interest should be declared illegal;

No realisation of debt from those who had paid double amount of the principal;

Moratorium should be declared on those Mahajans' loans who received the double amount of the principal;

All debts should be wiped off in case the peasants are unable to pay;

Maximum price of sugarcane recommended by the sub-committee appointed by the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee should be fixed.—United Press.

## RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

**Nagpur Congressmen's  
Decision**

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Congress Committee last evening, it was decided after heated debate lasting three hours that, Congressmen might be permitted to participate in public reception to be arranged in honour of Mr. Savarkar, provided that he gave an assurance that in the functions he would not make propaganda in favour of the Democratic Swaraj Party or would not enter into any controversial subject in the course of his speeches.—United Press.

## ROUSING WELCOME TO HON. NURIE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, September 8.

A rousing reception was accorded to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Noorie, Minister of Public Works Department, in the Government of Bombay. Crowds of Hindus, Mahomedans and others mobbed him as soon as he alighted from the train. He was proudly garlanded by the President and other members of the Beawar Town Congress Committee and by numerous Hindu and Muslim friends. 'Vande Mataram' and 'Jais' rent the air. A band was playing homage to the Congress Minister on the occasion of his first visit to the place of his birth, after his appointment.

A grand procession started from the station with Mr. Noorie seated in a two horse carriage. The procession passed through the important streets of the town and terminated at the Congress Office, where Mr. Noorie unfurled the National Flag.

After a brief rest Mr. Noorie proceeded to Town Hall which was packed to its utmost capacity. An address of welcome was presented to him eulogising his services to the town in his capacity, as a member and Vice-President of the Committee and in different other positions. Mr. Noorie's attempt for Hindu-Muslim unity and his broad-mindedness and national outlook were highly praised.

Anonymous Urdu leaflets have been distributed by some unknown people asking Muslims not to go to station to welcome the Congress Minister who has, it is alleged, by joining the Congress betrayed the Muslim community. But they failed to produce any effect.

## BABAJI'S ARRIVAL

Baba Narsinghdas, the prominent Congress leader of Ajmer, who has recently been released from Jaipur Jail arrived here today. He was also taken in a procession.

## NURIE ON PLIGHT OF AJMER-MERWARA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Sept. 9.

Addressing a largely crowded meeting of the citizens of Beawar held under the auspices of the Beawar Town Congress Committee, Mr. Kukulbehari Bhargava, Advocate, presiding, Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, P. W. D. Minister, Bombay Government said that it is inherent right of every citizen to see that his country was free and its Government is in the hands of the people themselves.

Mr. Nurie dwelt at length on the momentous decision of the Congress Working Committee regarding office acceptance.

Mr. Nurie deplored the fact that the Province of the Ajmer-Merwara had no political status in spite of all that had happened in the country. The Simon Commission, the Round Table Conference and all other law-making bodies have dismissed the claim of this province, with the light-hearted remark that they had no time. The Minister added that a province like Coorg with less population, less area and less importance had got reformed Council while the province of Ajmer-Merwara had been neglected.

Reviewing the work before the Congress Ministries, Mr. Nurie said that his province had, like other provinces, to make great sacrifices for the amelioration of the condition of the masses. He enumerated the steps that the Bombay Government has taken therefor.

In conclusion Mr. Nurie protested against the existence of official chairmanship in the Beawar Town Municipality and appealed for Hindu-Muslim Unity and exhorted the people, specially Mahomedans, to enroll themselves as Congress Members.

## NO INDIANS IN F. M. S. SERVICES

**Members Of British And  
Malay Races Only  
Admitted**

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The question of Railway earnings in relation to the Niemeyr programme of contributions to the provinces was raised by Mr. Satyamurthi in the Assembly.

Sir James Grigg replied: The approximate gross earnings from 1/4/37 to 31/8/37 are 38.17 crores for state-owned lines. It is too early as yet to form a reliable estimate of the results for a full year and until such estimate is made proposals for distribution to provinces cannot be formulated.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether any attempt is being made for manufacturing in India receiving sets and if so the results thereof.

Sir Thomas-Stewart said, he had no definite information but All-India Radio are doing their best to help manufacturers by publishing specifications of receiving sets required in India for All-India and local purposes. Specifications for receivers of special type for use in villages were published in the Indian Listener.

The Research Department of the All-India Radio are prepared to give any special advice which may be requested by any particular manufacturer.

## POLITICIANS AND BROAD- CASTING.

Q: Are Government considering or do they propose to consider allowing the use of broadcasting by leaders of political parties on the lines followed by the British Broadcasting Corporation and if not why not?

A: No Sir, in the opinion of the Government of India All-India Radio is not yet sufficiently developed to be used for purposes of this kind.

Mr. Badri Datt Pande asked if the decree recently passed by the Malaya Government to the effect that there will be no longer any colour bar to men in the Malaya Government Technical Services.

Sir G. S. Bajpai replied: No decree has been passed but the statement of the nature referred to by Hon. Member was made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements in the Straits Settlements Legislative Council in June last. There is no bar against admission of Indians into Railway Services but they are still excluded from the Malay administration.

## ORISSA S. O. S. TO SIMLA

**Minister's Request For  
Lakh From Famine  
Trust Fund**

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who just returned from hospital after severe illness has received the following telegram from Hon. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Minister for Public Works, Cuttack:—

"Information now reveals that crops have been damaged over an area of 600 square miles. Formal application from local Government for aid of one lakh of rupees from the People's Famine Trust Fund is being sent. I earnestly urge your help in Simla in the present distress as also for permanent measures."

## ROUGH SEAS AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 11.

Ratnagiri is yet experiencing heavy rains. Accompanied by a strong gale, as a result of which the coastal steamer communication has been suspended. Country crafts are taking shelter in different ports. Fishing operations have been disorganised owing to the rough sea.

The unusual weather is responsible for a fever epidemic also at this place.—A. P.

Service in the Federated Malay States which is open only to the members of British and Malay races.—A. P. Special

## Retrenchment In Central Departments Not Possible?

Mr. Avinashilingam Chetty asked whether the Finance Department have examined the possibility of any retrenchment in the Central Departments owing to the advent of provincial autonomy.

Sir James Grigg replied: No, it is too early yet to form any opinion as to whether and if so to what extent provincial autonomy will decrease work in the Central departments. There has been no such diminution as yet. In fact, the general experience has been to the contrary. The Hon. Member may rest assured that the matter will not be lost sight of.

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# JAWAHAR ANSWERS LABOUR CRITICS

## Congress Party And Viceroy's Address

**Boycott Decision: Members Asked Not To Attend Joint Session**

SIMLA, September 11. A meeting of the Congress Party was held this afternoon when the views of deputations of both the younger and older insurance companies were heard on the various provisions of the Insurance Bill before the Central Legislative Assembly.

The Party will move and support only the agreed amendments out of the formidable list which will be considered by the Executive Committee of the Party from day to day.

A whip has been issued to the members of the Party not to attend the Assembly on Monday, September 13, when the Viceroy addresses the joint session of the Central Legislature.—A.P.

## STOP PRESS

### ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, September 11. According to the "Evening Standard" Signor Mussolini has sent an important message to Mr. Neville Chamberlain declaring that the Duce shares Mr. Chamberlain's determination for Anglo-Italian agreement. The Duce, however, considers that it is unwise to advance toward a final settlement between the two countries until the question of recognition of Ethiopia is settled. Signor Mussolini has no desire to see the League humiliated by general public acceptance of Italy's position, but demands that individual States be allowed to give juridical recognition of the Italian Empire.—Reuter

### MEDITERRANEAN SCHEME

NYONS, September 11. The scheme on which the Conference has agreed will be enforced about September 14, and will necessitate the employment of about fifty British and French destroyers. Spanish vessels on both sides will be exempted from the scheme and not given protection. If a submarine sinks any foreign merchant vessel except a Spanish ship without appearing on the surface, then it shall be deemed guilty of an act of piracy and can be sunk "at sight or sound". If a submarine appears on the surface disclosing its nationality and sinks foreign warships, the submarine shall be held guilty of an act of war.

Regarding an attack by a Spanish Republican or Nationalist submarine on shipping of other nations, it is laid down that if the submarine comes to the surface and shows its flag and gives these aboard a chance of reaching safety and then torpedoes the ship, its action will give rise to national but not international consequences. It will be an act of war against the State whose vessel was sunk, but patrol vessels will not intervene. If, on the other hand, the submarine does not observe these rules, its action will have international consequences, and the submarine will be treated as a pirate and sunk.

Italy will be invited to participate in the general control as far as it concerns the Adriatic.—Reuter.

## Tasks Of Ministers And Duty Of People

### Congress President Addresses Mammoth Meeting Of Workers At Kamgar Maidan

"Congress Ministers would have to either do all they had promised to do or get out if they failed to get things which they had promised to do or come before the Congress Working Committee and place before them the difficulties in their getting things done and ask for the decision of that body in the matter". One of these three things were bound to happen."

Thus declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, as if in reply to the criticisms levelled against the Bombay Congress Ministry for non-removal of bans and restrictions on Labour organizations and leaders.

The occasion for this was a public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan on Saturday evening, organized under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the 'F' Ward Congress Committee. There was a huge workers' gathering present and the Bombay National Guards were in charge of the arrangements.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A., who presided, in the course of his speech, said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had come to the mill area for the first time after the elections. Before that he had addressed meetings in the labour area during the Congress session and the Trade Union Congress session. Since the time Pandit visited several important things had happened in the country. Congress had decided to accept office with a view to strengthening the hands of the people in their struggle for freedom.

#### Jawahar's Speech

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech stated that he had been anxious to meet and address the workers of Bombay, because in this city the problem of the workers was the most important and their conditions were fairly bad. The Labour question of the city invariably assumed an all-India character.

The speaker had dealings all over the country and the problem of the workers was not as important as the problem of the Kisans. If one were to look at it from an all-India point of view. The Kisans formed the majority of the 35 crores in India. So long as the problem of the Kisans was not solved, it would be difficult to solve the other problems. If there were thousands of unemployed among the workers, there were lakhs among the Kisans. In the interest of the workers themselves it was necessary that the Kisan problem should be immediately tackled. If that was not solved it would be like a heavy stone hanging round the neck of the workers.

#### KISAN PROBLEM

The speaker himself came from an agriculturist province, where, excepting for Cawnpore, the acute problem was that of the Kisans. There were several difficulties and impediments in political work but, since Congress had accepted office, the difficulties of some Congress leaders had only increased. Congress stood for Swaraj. It wanted a democratic form of Government. The power so far in India was in the hands of a few. That was so even before the Britishers came to India. But since the last few years things had begun to change. There were very few countries in the world where the power was in the hands of a few. In Europe, the monarchs had been removed but in India with the advent of the Britishers, the old Rajas and Maharajas flourished.

#### DEVELOP STRENGTH

Since the last several years an agitation had been going on for complete freedom for the country both through the Congress and otherwise. The common people

always suffered if the political power was in the hands of a few, whether they were British or Indian. But if there was a real democratic system of Government none could suffer, as the power was in the hands of the people in general. That was real Swaraj. Hence India could be said to have attained Swaraj if British control were removed from India. To do that struggle was essential and for carrying on the struggle strength was a necessity which could not be got by sitting quiet. For example strike was the weapon of the workers against the oppression of the employers. If the strike was an organised and united one they would succeed, if not it might end in failure. The question now was that the people should have both strength and organisation. That was not an easy thing to achieve. If it was difficult to organise and unite all the workers of Bombay, then one could imagine how difficult it would be to organise and unite 35 crores of Indians. The Indian National Congress, which was at first in the hands of a few in the upper strata of society, had slowly spread its organisation and had to-day gone to the masses of the country. After the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, the Kisans began to take interest in the Congress and the Congress through its organisational strength was able to give fight to British imperialism, which was feared by many nations. This was no small achievement. This conflict might not have brought anything, but it had most certainly increased the strength and organisation of the people of the country.

#### TWO RULING POWERS

Continuing Panditji said that one could not achieve freedom through instalments. What was got by instalments could not be called Swaraj. In a country there could not be two powers ruling at the same time. It was either one power or the other that was ruling and not both. One might be fighting for the country's freedom, one might have reached the very foot of the fort that was to be captured, yet one could not say that the fort had been captured. As a matter of fact the heaviest and intensest fight took place just then.

#### CONGRESS MINISTRIES

The Congress had decided to accept office and Congress ministries had been functioning in some provinces. But the British rule in India continued to be there. For example, there was the army, which could not even be looked at by the Minister much less could he issue orders to the army because they would not obey.

(Continued on Page 18)

## Tagore's Condition Causes Anxiety

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 11.

Doctors report that the Poet is suffering from ERYSIPELAS. The condition is causing anxiety. Sir Nilratan Sircar and several other doctors are attending. His blood pressure is normal.—A.P.

### DOCTOR'S HEALTH REPORT

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 11.

Sir Nilratan Sircar has issued the following bulletin: "Gurudev's condition continues without any appreciable change. His temperature was moderate in the afternoon. A patch of Erysipelas invaded the right side of

### GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLITICALS

**Frontier Congress Ministry To Issue Orders Shortly**

ABBOTABAD, Sept. 11.

The Associated Press understands that the Frontier Ministry has decided to release all political prisoners, including the Hathikhel prisoners convicted in 1930, and to withdraw all political cases pending in law courts.

Orders will be issued shortly.

the face and the right ear. The deficiency of kidney function is persisting. Blood pressure is moderate. There is no cause for immediate anxiety. A quiet atmosphere, instead of an over-anxious crowding in Santiniketan, would be essential for his early and safe recovery. Bulletins will be regularly issued, daily or oftener as necessary."

### B. P. C. C.'S ANXIETY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The following telegram was sent to-day on behalf of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to Mr. Rathindranath Tagore (son of Poet Tagore) at Shantiniketan:

"The B.P.C.C. learns with deep concern about the serious illness of Gurudev and prays for his speedy recovery"—United Press.

### TAGORE'S CONDITION

SANTINIKETAN, September 11.

The latest information is that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's temperature is now higher, while other conditions remain unchanged.—A.P.



## Rising Against Chinese 'Reds'

**25,000 Troops Occupy Kashgar And Advance On Urumchi**

TOKIO, Sept. 11. It is reported from Mukden that 25,000 Mohammedan troops in Sinkiang rose against Communists, occupied Kashgar, and are advancing against Urumchi.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE OCCUPY "VITAL LINK"

**Advance On Tientsin-Pukow Railway: Chinese Retreat Alleged**

TOKIO, Sept. 11. The Japanese claim to have occupied Yuehpu near Woosung, and assert that this is a vital link in the Chinese defences. The Japanese are attacking Yanghang, one mile to the south-east of Yuehpu.

The Japanese are advancing on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and claim to have captured Machang in the night attack. The Chinese are retreating to Tsangchow pursued by the Japanese.—Reuter.

## 900 INDIANS LEAVE SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10. The British transport "Elephanta" left for Calcutta with about 900 Indians, one-third of Shanghai's Indian population.—Reuter.

## CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11. Cholera epidemic is spreading in Shanghai, mostly amongst refugees, among whom there have been over a hundred cases Europeans and Americans are hitherto unaffected.

The Japanese announce that 80 soldiers are suffering from cholera in Paoshan and that 20 others have died.—Reuter.

## SURPLUS BUDGET FOR JAPAN

TOKIO, Sept. 11. The Finance Ministry announces that revenue for 1936-37 amounts to 2,372 millions Yen, an increase of 64 millions over the Budget, and expenditure to 2,292 millions Yen, a decrease of 109 millions.—Reuter.

## Egyptian Blue Shirts Clash With Opponents Of Nahas Pasha

CAIRO, Sept. 11. Twelve people were seriously injured in a disturbance at Tanta, Lower Egypt.

Nahas Pasha was driving through the town when a section of the crowd cheered for Nokrashi Pasha, ex-Minister of communications who recently refused Nahas Pasha's offer of Directorship of Suez Canal. Blue Shirts intervened and fighting ensued.

Nahas Pasha was visiting Tanta as a part of his tour of the province with the object of discovering the strength of his support, following the split in the Wafd's Party between himself and Nokrashi Pasha.

It is stated that Nahas Pasha was enthusiastically received everywhere.—Reuter.

## Speaker Threatens To Adjourn House

**Challenges & Counter-Challenges On Tenancy Legislation In Bengal Assembly**

CALCUTTA, September 11. The debate in the Bengal Assembly on the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill, sponsored by the Government, was conducted today in an atmosphere of tense excitement. Challenges were thrown out from Treasury Benches and were met by counter-challenges from the Opposition and the debate at one stage took such a turn that the Speaker threatened to adjourn the House if things went on the same way.

Both the amendments urging reference of the measure to a Select Committee were rejected without a division.

### EUROPEANS' MOVE

It may be recalled that a motion of Sir George Campbell on behalf of the European Group to circulate the Bill for eliciting public opinion was lost yesterday by an overwhelming majority.

The Bill, according to the Revenue Minister, sought to amend certain existing provisions in the Bengal Tenancy Act for the purpose of giving immediate relief to the cultivator, on whom it was

found to operate rather harshly.

Mr. A. R. Siddique, (Coalition), who was ordered out of the House by the Speaker yesterday, but was subsequently recalled, initiated this morning's debate.

### GOSWAMI SPRINGS SURPRISE

The first sensation of the debate was provided by Mr. T. C. Goswami, Deputy Leader, of the Congress Party, who supported the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

A Congress member enquired if Mr. Goswami was speaking on his own behalf or on behalf of the Congress Party.

Mr. Goswami retorted: "I am not only speaking on my own behalf, but also on behalf of reason and commonsense."

### CONGRESS OPPOSITION

Mr. S. C. Bose, Leader of the Opposition, observed that there was not a single provision in the Bill, which was calculated to benefit the actual tillers of the soil.

The Assembly passed the first clause of the Bill and decided that the provision thereof would come into effect not later than March 31, 1938.—A. P.

## PLANE CLASH TRAGEDY

**Pilot And Oxford College Prebendary Killed**

BASLE, Sept. 11. Prebendary Streeter, the Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford, and his wife were killed, when a Swiss airliner crashed at Waldenburg, ten miles from Basle. The pilot was also killed and the wireless operator injured.—Reuter.

## ANTI-RELIGIOUS DRIVE IN SOVIET

MOSCOW, Sept. 11. Trade Unions have launched a new nationwide anti-religious drive, apparently aimed at thwarting the religious revival, reported to be going on throughout the country.

A special decree issued by the Trade Union Council, controlling over 22 million workers, calls for the re-establishment of the Bolshevik anti-Religious Propaganda, and instructs Trade Union officials to organise a campaign based on the new constitution, guaranteeing freedom for religious worship and freedom for anti-religious propaganda.—Reuter.

## Motor Car Overturns Near Athens

ATHENS, Sept. 11. British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. P. M. Roberts, recently at Addis Ababa and Mr. A. S. Trapman who was due to be at Baghdad to assume position of vice-consul were killed in overturning of their car near Ekali, 15 miles north of Athens.

Mrs. Trapman was slightly injured.—Reuter.

## Hitler's Guests Of Honour At Nuremburg

BERLIN, Sept. 10. Among Herr Hitler's guests of honour at Nuremburg were Doctor Urchs, Nazi leader, British India, Schwarz, leader, German Colony, Palestine, Von Wolff, Nazi leader in China and Doctor Hellmann, Nazi group leader, Canton.—Reuter's Special.

## R. A. F. CRASH AGAIN

**Four Persons Killed In Third Accident Of Week**

LONDON, September 11. Four persons were killed in a R.A.F. crash at Guisborough in Yorkshire. This is the fifth fatal R.A.F. accident this month and the third in this week. There have been sixty accidents this year with 101 deaths and the whole of last year there were 54 accidents and 96 deaths.—Reuter.

## TASK BEFORE NYON CONFERENCE

GENEVA, Sept. 11. The British and French delegations at Nyon will explain this morning the details of the patrol scheme.

The chief question of which an agreement has not yet been reached is the measures, which patrolling vessels should take. Hitherto it is not clear whether any submarine will be sunk at sight or sound or whether it will be spared, if acting in accordance with humanitarian conventions of the London Naval Treaty.

This point and the question of the distribution of zones will be discussed and it is hoped an agreement will be reached in time for the full meeting of the Conference at 4 p.m.

The question of aerial participation of patrols and the action against aerial attacks on shipping in the Mediterranean has not been raised at Nyon, but it is expected to arise as soon as the Submarine Agreement is reached.—Reuter.

## TANKER CAPTURED BY REBELS

PALMA, (Majorca), September 11. The Nationalist cruiser "Canarias" captured the tanker "Romford" flying the British flag. The "Romford" formerly the "Ionea" of Greek registration was taken to Ceuta. She had an oil cargo for the Spanish Government Port.—Reuter.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ZONES

**Agreement Reached But Italy's Position Remains Open**

NYON, Sept. 11. As a result of conversations at night-time and early this morning, it is understood that agreement has been reached on the question of the distribution of zones.

Britain and France will be responsible for the quadrilateral between Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta and Algiers.

The Soviet, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece will divide the eastern Mediterranean, thus bringing Soviet ships outside the Dardanelles, introducing a new element in the Mediterranean problem.

Agreement has been reached in principle on general lines regarding instructions, which will be given to patrol ships, but the actual formula is being still discussed.

Italy's position remains open and her collaboration will be asked for as regards a general settlement and individual participation.—Reuter.

## ITALIAN REACTION TO SOVIET THREAT

GENEVA, September 11. Passage in Litvinoff's speech at the Nyon Conference suggesting that Russia would take whatever steps she considered necessary, independent of international action, to protect Soviet ships, has aroused considerable interest in the Conference circles.

At the same time Litvinoff intimated that the Soviet Government is ready to participate in collective measures and, therefore, it is expected that Russia will be willing to undertake the task of patrolling the zone in Eastern Mediterranean as suggested in the Anglo-French scheme.

A telegram from Rome says:—Litvinoff's speech threatening reprisals against Italy has caused no surprise here.

According to authoritative quarters it is stated that if Russia takes any measures against Italy they will be regarded as aggression and not reprisals as Italy has done nothing to merit reprisals.—Reuter.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIP IN MEDITERRANEAN

**Italy Won't Tolerate Their Presence**

ROME, September 11. Officials maintain a strictly reserved attitude respecting the Nyon Conference, but it is believed that Italy would not be opposed in principle to the acceptance of the Mediterranean Control Zone. Any acceptance will be hedged with reservations.

It will be clearly stipulated that Italy will not tolerate the presence of Russian warships in the Mediterranean and might insist that Germany should participate as one of the original Naval Control Powers. Also, any invitation will have to emanate from the Non-Intervention Committee, after the Italian delegate had an opportunity of expressing his views voicing the possible amendments.—Reuter.

## TWO MYSTERIOUS SUBMARINES

VALENCIA, Sept. 11. It is reported from Cartagena that two mysterious submarines were sighted in the sea near the military harbour. The coast batteries and Government warships opened fire, and it is believed that one was hit.

Divers were sent to the spot to ascertain whether it was sunk.—Reuter.



## JAWAHAR LABOUR ANSWERS CRITICS

(Continued From Page 16)

them. They were still under the Britishers and army was everything for a country. Then, again, there was the Civil Service, to whom nothing could be said by the Ministry. Their salaries could not be touched. What the Congress ministries could do were odd bits here and there. The question of poverty of the country and the problem of attainment of freedom were still there. The Government of India was such that the real power was still in the hands of the foreigners. For example, there was the Federal scheme under the Government of India Act, which the Congress had decided to resist. It was worse than the provincial part of the scheme.

### HOW LONG IN OFFICE.

For the common people, it was a bit difficult to understand the position of Congress having accepted office. The speaker was not surprised at the difficulty as he himself had been feeling the peculiarity of the situation. He himself did not know how all this was going to end. The Congress was in a way responsible for the Congress ministries in seven provinces and had to face accusations of not having done this or that. This was the reason why he and some others were opposed to acceptance of office. But it was thought that the Congress Ministers might help the people and do some odd bits here and there and strengthen the organisation. Congress Ministers could remain in their present positions only so long as they were able to do at least a little towards the betterment of the conditions of people. The minute it was found that they could do nothing useful they would have to get out from those places. But the question of how long they should remain and when they should get out was not an easy one. They had been there for the last two months and the speaker thought that many things that he and others wished for had not been done. But one fact had to be recognised.

### U. P. LEAD.

The whole atmosphere had changed, the people had gained strength and the organisational work also had increased since the Congress Ministries came into existence. For example, in the United Provinces, the Congress Ministry, which proposed to bring in some legislation to relieve the burden of taxation and indebtedness of the Kisans, had issued orders that no prosecutions should be launched against the Kisans till the legislation was passed. This did not mean that all their difficulties had been removed, but they certainly had been lessened. Who knows what might happen to the Ministries. They were in jail sometime ago and they might be again there sometime later. They had accepted offices under orders of the Congress so that the people might be strengthened for a better conflict with British imperialism.

### PECULIAR SITUATION

Referring to interference in the work of the Ministers, the speaker thought that either the Ministers would have to tolerate the interference for sometime or break off immediately. If it was on a really big issue that there was conflict between the Ministers and the Governor, then they would have to break off and go back to their old field of work. But, if in the meantime, something could be done for the people, it should not be missed. Ministers could not be expected to come and explain their position in the Secretariat or between them and the

Governor to the public. It is a peculiar situation. Some people think that Congress Ministers were not making the necessary efforts to get this or that done. The Ministers and few others might be aware that attempts were being made, but they could not come out and say what was happening till it was decided one way or the other.

### THEIR DIFFICULTIES

Continuing Panditji stated that he was the President of the Congress. He received several complaints about the working of the Congress Committees. Immediately he came to know about things, he did not drag the people concerned to the public and tell them openly anything. He wrote to them first, then met and discussed with them. The Congress Ministers were there because the Congress had asked them to accept offices. They would get out when they were asked to do so. For example, none of them accepted office till the Congress decided to accept offices, though they were invited to form the Ministries. He understood the difficulties in the way of the Ministers. After all they had to work with the same old machinery. The system was the same, though the Ministers were different. If the whole outlook had to be changed it was essential to change the whole system and that could be done only when there was Swaraj. The Congress was the only organisation in the country which could fight the British Government. It contained men and groups who differed in ideas. The conditions of the workers could not be changed to a desirable extent till the whole system of society underwent a change. It was necessary that the workers themselves should make efforts and strengthen their own organisational power.

### LABOUR POLICY

The speaker then referred to the 'communique' issued by the Bombay Government regarding the policy that they intended to follow regarding Labour disputes and Panditji thought that the policy was a good one and there should be no objection to such a policy. It after all retained the right of the workers to strike. The Government only wanted that a settlement, if possible should be arrived at before any drastic action was taken by either side and the medium proposed was through arbitration. As a matter of fact, the Labour policy of the Government of Bombay would make the employers think hundred times before they decided upon a wage-cut.

### TWO WAYS

The speaker then referred to the restrictive orders on some Labour leaders and bans on certain Labour organisations which were imposed under the old system of Government and which still continued. The Congress had declared that it would release all political prisoners, remove all restrictions and bans. It looked bad that it should not have done so even after two months after its assuming power. It looked as if it had not kept up the promises it had given. The matter was small, but the principle involved was something big. The Congress had not forgotten the promises it had made. Let it be clearly understood that promises had not been fulfilled so far not for want of anxiety on the part of Congress Ministers. There were difficulties in the way. There were two ways out of the difficulty. Either to try and get the things done or get out or come before the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee and place all the facts and ask for advice. The speaker was confident that one of the three things would be done very

### Address To Legislatures

## Will Viceroy Disclose Federation Plans?

## Simla Surmises He Will Help To Improve Political Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 11.

"What will the Viceroy say on Monday?" That is the question asked in political circles here. Will Lord Linlithgow take the Central Legislature into confidence in regard to progress made in the negotiations with the Princes—a question, which had been asked repeatedly on the floor of the Assembly but never elicited illuminating information. Or will the representative of the Crown give an inkling as to the steps, which he proposes to take to hasten the advent of Federation, a subject dear to his heart, but about which difficulties have arisen owing to political development and Congress determination to put obstacles in the way of Federation fructifying.

### TALKS WITH CONGRESS LEADERS

From talks in informed circles I gather that the Viceroy did discuss prospects and attitude of Congress Party towards Federation at the interviews with the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly.

Another expectation in political circles is that Lord Linlithgow

might take the opportunity of saying a few encouraging words about the question of repatriation of Terrorist prisoners from the Andamans—another question on which Indian public opinion has expressed so strongly, both inside and outside the Central and Provincial Legislatures and a demand backed even by Congress Governments in Provinces.

### CONCILIATORY MOVE

Since the Viceroy is addressing the Central Legislature after a period of twelve months it is surmised that his speech will be a fairly long one, comprising comprehensive review of political events in the country. Frontier operations, Departmental activities, especially work of the Health and Cattle Conferences, as well as of various Committees of Agricultural Research.

The Viceroy will express his appreciation of Government's efforts to safeguard the interests of Indians in Zanzibar and justify the dispatch of troops to China. The speech, it is surmised, will be couched in clear and conciliatory tones and will be another effort to contribute to the improvement of the political situation in the country.

soon, as it was bound to happen. But one could not expect things to be made public during the negotiation stage as it would make matters worse. The Constitution and the Rules of Government were such that it took considerably long time before anything was done.

### HOURS OF WORK

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that he wanted to ask of the President two questions. One was about the non-removal of the bans on the Trade Union leaders, but that had already been replied to by Panditji. The second thing that he wanted to ask was, as to what Panditji thought of the hardships that the workers and clerks in some of the private organizations were put to. They were asked to work for 16 to 18 hours a day. He referred to the East India Cotton Association, the Bullion Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and other mercantile organizations. He wanted to know if it was not essential to bring some pressure on the employers to fix the time of work.

### LABOUR AND CONGRESS

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar said that Panditji had already forestalled him and had replied to some of the questions that he wanted to put to him. But he wanted to make it clear that it was the reply of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and not the reply of the Bombay Government. In the U. P. the Congress and the T.U.C. worked hand in hand. It had not been possible to do so in Bombay. Here each party looked at the other with suspicion. The speaker and his friends wanted that there should be united front and he wanted Panditji to advise in the matter. Then there was the question of the non-release of Labour leaders. The speaker thought that the Governors would interfere with the Ministry only when there was a danger of peace and tranquillity being disturbed. Therefore, he thought that Mr. K.

M. Munshi had a free hand to do what he liked in the matter of Labour leaders. The speaker promised co-operation of the workers in the matter of the Government policy about Labour disputes.

### JAWAHAR'S REPLY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his reply stated that there should be some legislation to restrict the hours of work of the workers and clerks in mercantile organizations of the kind referred to by Mr. Meherally. Regarding Mr. R. S. Nimbkar's questions, the speaker said that he had already explained the position of the Congress Ministry in regard to non-removal of bans and restrictions. The B. P. C. C. had unanimously decided upon a resolution asking for the removal of all bans and restrictions on Labour organizations and leaders. Things could not be made public when they were in a stage of negotiations said Panditji to the demand that the Ministers should place before the public as to what was happening in the Secretariat. Panditji thought that there should be no restriction of expression of views though no Government could tolerate preaching of violence. In his view preaching of Marxist views also should not be restricted. There should be freedom of thought and speech.

### APPEAL TO WORKERS

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee thanked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for so willingly responding to their invitation. He pointed out that Panditji's acceptance of this invitation necessitated his staying a day longer in the City. He further assured the Congress President that workers would strengthen the Congress organization by joining the Congress in hundreds and appealed to the workers to join the Congress before the end of this month.



# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL

### ENGAGEMENTS

#### To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 8, 1993  
Muslim: Rajjab 6, 1356  
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1307.  
Hightide: 4-09; 15-22  
Lowtide: 9-40; 21-55  
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.  
Sunset: 6h. 45m.  
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to address meeting under the auspices of Nationalist Christian party at Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum 11 a.m.  
Public meeting at Andheri Pundit Jawaharlal to address 5 p.m.

#### Monday, September 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

**BYCULLA CONFERENCE R. C.**  
A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Byculla District Congress Political Conference will be held at the Committee office at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

**PRARTHANA SAMAJ**  
Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

**BUDDHA SOCIETY**  
Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind".

**SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.**  
The members of the Social Workers' Society will visit Worli B.D.D. Chawls to-day (Sunday). They will meet at Currey Road Railway Station Office on the bridge at 9-45 a.m.

**LECTURE ON SIKHISM**  
Principal Kashmirasingh of the Khalsa College will deliver a lecture on Sikhism, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Rama Krishna Ashram, Khar.

**YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**  
To celebrate "Jal Memorial Day" a meeting of the members of the Lodge, friends and the sympathisers will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Lodge premises.

**ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Mr. M. S. Shetty B.A. will deliver a lecture on "Transits or Gochara" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

**DEPUTATION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT**  
The members of the Raja Mahendra Pratap 'return home' Memorial Committee will wait in a deputation upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Omar Park at Gulshan Villa Warden Road.

## REGAL

To-day at 10-30 a.m.  
"THE MAN WHO BROKE THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO"  
with Ronald Colman

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW

MADEIRINE CARROLL

TYRONE POWER

In 20th Century-Fox's

Mighty Screen Achievement

**LLOYDS OF LONDON**

## AMUSEMENTS

### OF THE DAY

**CAPITOL**—"New Faces of 1937". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**CENTRAL**—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
**EXCELSIOR**—"You Only Live Once." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**GLOBE**—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.  
**IMPERIAL**—"Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
**KRISHNA**—"Pingala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
**LAMINGTON**—"Gulbadan". Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.  
**MAJESTIC**—"Premveer". Daily at usual time  
**MINERVA**—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at usual time  
**NEW EMPIRE**—"When You're in Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**OPERA HOUSE**—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.  
**PLAZA**—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.  
**REGAL**—"Lloyds of London". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**ROXY**—"Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.  
**WELLINGTON**—"A Day at the Races". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.  
**WEST END**—"Anathashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

#### HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.

The Jewish Literature Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

#### B.P.T.U.C. MEETING

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the office of the Bombay Gini Kangar Union, Bombay.

#### PRESS WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Press Workers' Conference a propaganda meeting in connection with the Conference will be held to-day (Sunday), at Chaupati, at 6-30 p.m. Messrs Ranadive, Oka, Sane, and other labour leaders will address the gathering.

#### DHOLKA RESIDENTS TO PRESENT ADDRESSES

The residents of Dholka in Bombay will present addresses to Thakur Sardar Joravarkhanji Lalithkhanji and Mr. Chandrakant M. Trivedi to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the British India Press, Love Lane, Sheth Motisha Temple Lane, Byculla.

#### POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per "M.V. Romolo" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Monday the 13th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 13th instant.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

At a special request from the Bombay Physical Culturists from Dadar and Matunga, Mr. L. B. Bhopalkar is sending a party of his cadets from the Maharashtra Mandal of Poona to Bombay, to give a demonstration of physical culture demonstration to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the Nappa Hall, Matunga at 4 p.m. Mr. Atzulpurkar will preside at the function.

#### GAUDIYA MATH.

Sri Gaudiya Math, Bombay, will celebrate the anniversary of advent ceremony of Paramhansa Sri Ananta Vasudev Paravidya-shusan Goswami Maharaja, the President of the Mission, in the Math Premises to-day (Sunday).

The programme is as under. Feeding of the poor from 10 a.m. Aratrikam and Samkirtanam 7-30 to 8 p.m. Lecture in English 8 to 9 p.m.; Lecture in Gujarati 9 to 9-30 p.m.; Distribution of Mahaprasadam 9-30 to 11 p.m.

## SOVIET POSTERS

### Exhibition At Jinnah Hall

The display of Soviet Posters at Jinnah Hall, organised by the All-India Congress Socialist Party, which was opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Saturday afternoon, will be open to-day (Sunday), from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and to-morrow (Monday) from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Tickets (2 as.) are available at the door. Mr. Tendulkar will be present in the Hall between 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. to take the visitors around. Records of Russian folk-songs will also be played during these hours.

## JAWAHAR'S PROGRAMME TO-DAY

11 a.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum (near Dabul Church) under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party.  
5 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Andheri, in the open compound of Sheth Madhavdas Amersey High School.

## MEMBERS OF NEPALESE DELEGATION

### Proceeding To Dwarka For Prayaschita

His Excellency Commanding General Sir Kaiser Jung Bahadur Rana and members of the Nepalese delegation, who returned from London on Thursday, are leaving Bombay for Dwarka to-day to perform the purification ceremony ("prayaschita") for having crossed the seas.

From Dwarka they will proceed to Nepal via Bombay, reaching Khatmandu on September 20.

## Ministers Visit Nair Hospital Dental College

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi the Home Member and Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder Minister of Public Health visited the Nair Hospital Dental College. They were received by the Chairman and the Managing Trustee, Dr. M. Venkata Rao who introduced the Dean, Dr. V. M. Desai, and the Associate Dean, Dr. V. P. DeSa, and the other Dental Surgeons, Dr. N. F. Vaid, and Dr. H. D. Merchant. They were taken round the Dental Clinics and the other Teaching Departments of the Dental College and was acquainted with the work done by the College and the Dean.

Those present at the time to receive the Hon. guests of the day were Dr. H. V. Tilak, the Chief Medical Officer of the B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital and D. H. Dudha the Principal of the National Medical College, and Sir Rahimtulla M. Chinooy.

The beginning of this institution was made with the establishment of the Dental Clinic by the late Dr. A. L. Nair, with the outdoor Department of the B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital and here its name "The Nair Hospital Dental College".

The number of students at present is about 50. The course of studies is spread over a period of four years. The Graduates of the College who have completed their course and practical and theoretical studies are admitted for further Post Graduate and Graduate Studies by similar institutions of good study and repute in Canada, United States of America, Australia and some other foreign countries.

#### 'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE

The general body meeting of the "G" Ward Tenants' League will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. when the election of office-bearers will take place. Besides, important items like the forthcoming Political Conference in the 'G' Ward will be considered at the meeting which will be held at its office in the 'G' Ward Congress Office opposite Dadar (B B and C. L) Station.

## GANESH UTSAV IN CITY AND SUBURBS

### Programme Of To-day's Functions

**KALYAN ANDHRA ASSN.**  
Mr. B. N. Panda in Hindi on "Bhakti" 10 a.m.; Prof. Pratapgiri on "What is religion" 4 p.m.; Harikirtan by Mr. G. Y. Deshpande 9 p.m.

**Y. M. H. A.**  
Mr. Sona Shastri Ahyankar's Harikirtan 9-30 p.m.; Mr. J. D. Sidhaye on "Home industries" in Marathi at 5 p.m.

**KALYAN S. I. ASSN.**  
S. I. Gramophone records 4 p.m.; concert by Messrs. P. V. Sarma, Mansingh and Party 8-30 p.m.

**GHODAPDEO.**  
Nutan Manranjan Mela and Haldikunku—Miss Lila Ambre, Mrs. Satyabhamabai Borker and Mrs. Krishnabai Vani will address—3 to 6 p.m.; Mr. Vaykni's Imitations 9 p.m.; Manikbua Prasad's Bhajan 12 midnight.

**LAMINGTON ROAD.**  
Hind Vyayamsbala's Physical Culture Show 3-30 p.m.; Manjrekar's instrumental music 8 p.m.; Maharashtra Vijay Mela 10 p.m.

**HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.**  
Maharastriya Mandal's physical feats 4 p.m.; Mr. S. K. Patil on "New Field of Political Fight" 6 p.m.; Prof. S. M. Mate on "Ghatasphota" 9 p.m.; Matunga Hindu Seva Mandal's drama "Nama Nirala" 10 p.m.

**GOREGAON MARWARI (CHAWL).**  
Hanuman Vyam Shala's (Malad) feats 8-30 p.m.

**BANDRA.**  
Elocution Competition 8 a.m.; Cisedrama 9 p.m.

**PALAN SAJJAL, DADAR.**  
Poet Yeshwant's recitations 6 p.m.; Mr. S. D. Javadekar 8-30 p.m.

**KANNAD SANGHA**  
Ganesh Mangalarati at 6-30 p.m.

## Brahmin Marries Non-Brahmin Girl

(From A Correspondent.)  
An inter-caste and an inter-provincial marriage took place on Friday last at the Fort Arya Samaj between Mr. K. Krishna Rao of Andhra and Shrimati P. Sundari Bai of Karnatak. Mr. Satyarthi Sidhanta Visharada conducted the marriage.

## HINDI DEBATE

The Secretary, Chhatra-Mandal, writes:—  
The Vidya Bhawan 'Chhatra-Mandal' is organising the third All-Rajputana and Central India Inter-School Hindustani Debate on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the school to be held about the middle of October. The exact dates of the debate and the anniversary will be notified later. The medium of expression for the debate will be Hindustani as in the past. All the schools are requested to send in their teams.  
The subject for the debate will be: "Aj kal ke zamane mein insan pahley se ziada sukhi hai."

**UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS**  
"Living the Higher Life" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

## CAPITOL

To-day at 10-30 a.m.  
"G-MEN"  
with James Cagney

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Lavish Laugh-and-Rhythm Show!

**NEW FACES OF 1937**

JOE PINNER  
MILTON BERL  
PARKY ARKUS  
HARRIET WILLIARD  
WILLIAM BRADY  
JEROME COWAN  
THELMA LEIDS



## Poet Tagore Seriously Ill

Dr. N. R. Sirkar  
Hurrying To  
Santiniketan

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

A telegram received by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis from Santiniketan states that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is seriously ill.

Dr. Sir Nilratan Sirkar is leaving for Santiniketan early to-morrow morning.

Dr. Tagore has been suffering from high blood pressure for some time.—Associated Press.

### Condition Improving

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

A telegram received from Santiniketan at eight this morning states that Dr. Tagore took ill suddenly last evening with blood pressure and fever.

His condition was causing anxiety last night but the general symptoms have improved this morning.

Dr. Sir Nilratan Sirkar left for Santiniketan this morning.—A. P.

## INDIAN LABOURERS IN BURMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Answering supplementary questions in the Assembly to-day Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, said Government had no information to the effect that the condition of Indian labourers in Burma had deteriorated since separation.

The post of Secretary to the Jute Committee was not advertised anywhere. It was filled by appointing an officer of the Indian Agricultural Service. The officer concerned had all the necessary qualifications. No Indian with those qualifications was available.

### SHORT-WAVE STATION.

Sir Thomas Stewart said in answer to a supplementary question of Mr. Lahiri Choudhury, he stated the other day that a short-wave station at Calcutta would be opened towards the end of this year. He said, he was incorrect in making that statement for that station will be opened in or about June 1938.—A. P. Special.

## STRONG MONSOON IN KONKAN & GUJARAT

POONA, Sept. 11.

A depression has been formed in east central Bay of Bengal. The depression over Sind yesterday merged into seasonal low northwest India. Monsoon has been vigorous in Chhota Nagpur, and Gujarat, strong in Konkan, active in Bengal and Orissa, east and north Punjab, Rajputana and Malabar.

Rainfall has also been local in the west United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, north Madras coast with a few falls in Assam, Bihar, Central Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Bombay Deccan. Day temperatures were considerably below in Gujarat and Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Surat, Hazaribagh, Mahabeshwar 3 inches, Burdwan, Deesa, Harnai, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, Doshi 2, Chaibasa, Lahore, Khandala and Mangalore one and a half, Calcutta, Narayanang, Sambalpur, Bhuj, Dwarka, Dalhousie and Bombay one each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Sept. 11.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past



PREMIER KHER, SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI AND HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI, PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE RECEPTION TO THE BOMBAY MINISTRY BY SEVERAL ASSOCIATIONS OF MERCHANTS AT KALBADEVI ON FRIDAY.



Kantilal S. Shah, B.Sc., (Denghad, Baria State) sailing for Europe for further studies in Civil Engineering.

24 hours —.009 inches.  
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.  
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4 degrees.  
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees 0.8 (below normal).  
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees 0.4 (above normal).  
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.  
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.  
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.  
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 230 miles.  
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.  
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.  
Rain in 24 hours 1.12 inches.  
Total rainfall during the month 3.71 inches.  
Total rainfall during the year 58.46 inches.  
Weather Remark—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING  
DATED Sept. 11.  
At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.  
For correction of ships' instruments

## FEDERATION & FINANCES

### Assembly Lobby Suspects Secret Negotiations

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Secretiveness about Federation continues to be the Government of India's attitude in reply to question in the Assembly.

Mr. Satyamurti raised the important question of loss of revenues to the Federation on the settlement of the outstanding disputes about customs with Indian States but the Law Member who answered would not give any information.

The propriety of the Law Member answering questions on Finances was also raised by Mr. Satyamurti.

Sir J. Grigg assured the House he was being consulted on Financial issues arising from the Federation, but the absence of detailed information has raised apprehensions in the lobby that if financial matters of this kind are to be settled by secret negotiations by parties other than the Finance Department without the sanction of the legislature, British India might find itself at disadvantage.

Sir J. Grigg's answers about the Niemeyer Award are taken as a clear assurance that Wedgwood's recommendations will not be allowed to disturb what is "enshrined in the Order-in-Council."

### Orissa Assembly Adjourns

CUTTACK, Sept. 10.

The Orissa Assembly was adjourned to September 21 after disposing of three amendments to the Constituent Assembly resolution, the debate on which is not concluded.—A. P.

please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## The Teaching of Science STAGES OF LIFE

There are stages in the life of every man and woman. From childhood we pass to young age, then to the middle age and finally to old age, culminating in that inevitable end called death. In spite of the progress of modern science, there is no remedy against that ultimate end. But recent advances in Biology have discovered the case of early old age and have found out methods by which young and middle age can be prolonged, making it definitely possible to live longer with full health and vitality.

At a certain stage of life, generally during middle age, but sometimes even during the period of youth, health changes to frequent illness, vitality gives place to debility, and energy is replaced with lethargy. One becomes a prey to nerves, neurasthenia, lack of concentration, brain fog, heart troubles and sleeplessness. This is the stage when you should be very careful. Neglect and indifference to health at this stage is highly dangerous. You are at the parting of the ways. Take the right course. Supply your system at once with those vital elements of life called Hormones whose decrease is responsible for ill-health, loss of vitality and other symptoms of old age.

You may hear of this method or that; but let not yourself be misled. Follow the right way which millions of men and women are following to-day. It is now an established fact that the one and only method best known and most widely used throughout the world (proof for which can be given by us any time you require) is by means of the Gland-Hormon Compound OKASA—the epoch-making discovery of the famous physician Dr. Lahusen of Germany.

## SUFFERERS NEED A 'HUMAN CODE'

### Revenue Minister On Plight Of Bijapur Famine-Stricken

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 10.

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, visited Sindgi and Hippargi. Two thousand people had gathered at Hippargi and about 10,000 at Sindgi. Peasants from Shivangi, Hadagali and Padaganur also waited on the Minister. Honahalli, Mannur, Markabhalli and other villagers narrated their grievances. The Minister was convinced that the famine situation is alarming. He gave patient hearing to the peasants.

He also addressed a public meeting at Sindgi and assured the people of all possible human help. Although the Congress Ministry was in power, he said, Government had not sufficient funds. At the same time this would not deter Government from giving all requisite help. He said he had no doubt about the dire draught in the District.

He inspected the famine works near Hippargi and saw the huts erected there.

Mr. Hanamantrao Kaulajgi pointed out the hopeless condition of the huts, expressing that these were huts under the Famine Code, which were dangerous for cooking inside and it was impossible to cook outside.

To this the Minister replied that what was wanted was not a "Famine Code" but a human code.



## LOST & FOUND

a set of false teeth in the 5-15 p.m. show yesterday in the 3rd row in 1st class. The old (he must be) gentleman who has lost it should see the Manager and take its possession.

MANAGER, Majestic Cinema.

So Beware!

### Those with False Teeth!

If you have false teeth, patrons, please leave them at home. You might swallow them, you know, by laughter, by an uncontrollable bone-shaking, churning LAUGHTER when you see

## PREMVEER

India's 1st 100 per cent Musical Comedy....

being shown at

## MAJESTIC

INDIRA WADKAR gives enchanting music in

## PINGALA

or JOGAN ANAND PICTURES' Maiden Musical Hit now in its

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK at

## KRISHNA

(Dubash Theatre)

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

### 5th GLORIOUS WEEK

**A Never-to-be-forgotten** melodrama of a mother's love and her eternal quest of true happiness!

It draws crowded houses every day, every show.....

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S Social Masterpiece

## ANATHASHRAM

Starring:

Girl with Golden Voice

## UMASHASHI

with

\*NAJAMUL HUSEIN, \*NAWAB, \*JAGDEESH, \*PRITHVIRAJ, \*HARIMATI, \*KALYANI

Come and join the crowds

AT

## THE WEST END

TALKIES: \* \* Lamington Rd.

Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-45

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

### FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

(SWARAJYA SEEMEWAR) The great heroic picture IN ITS 3RD WEEK AT

## PLAZA

(DADAR)

Daily at 5-15, 7-45 & 10-30 Matinee at 2 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

## An Object-Lesson In Self-Sacrifice

### Anglo-Indian M. L. A. Commends C. P. Congress Ministry's Budget Proposals

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

The Finance Minister's Budget speech was enthusiastically received by an attentive House. Lobby talks indicated that there was complete satisfaction in the Congress Party over the Budget particularly because as a result of last night's discussion the Finance Minister agreed to grant relief of eight lakhs to the peasantry during the current year.

After the presentation of the Budget, Minister for Law and Order introduced the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly Committee Summons Enforcement Bill requiring the presence of persons or production of documents before a committee appointed by the legislature under Section 71(4) Government of India Act 1935, and providing a sentence of simple imprisonment of one month or Rs. 500 fine or both for refusal to comply with the summons of the chairman.

The Bill was passed into law without much discussion.

The next Bill by the Congress Premier Dr. Khare authorising the Provincial Government to appoint Honorary Police Officers to deal with certain type of offences was also passed into law. An amendment by Mr. L. N. Hardas (Nagpur-Kamptee) for appointing such persons with the previous approval of Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police being thrown out.

#### DEBATE ON SALARIES BILL.

There was a prolonged debate over the C. P. and Berar Payment of Salaries Bill by Dr. Khare providing salaries and allowances to Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries (if appointed) the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and members. The debate on the Bill was generally of a high order and evoked sharp repartees between parties from time to time. The debate showed that the Independent Party constituting the official Opposition supported the Congress party while Messrs. Page (Labour) and K. B. Muzaffar Husain (Amraoti) of the former United Party led the attack. The former tabled seven while the latter six amendments to the Bill of which five were disposed of in the course of the day.

#### MINISTERS' HOUSE ALLOWANCES.

The first related to the reduction of house allowance to Ministers from Rs. 190 to 75 p.m., Dr. Khare opposing the amendment said that the Bill sought to set an example for all higher public servants in the country in the matter of drastic reduction in their salaries and hoped that all those who had the interest of the poor Indian tax-payer at heart will ponder over it.

Alluding to the contention that the maximum of Rs. 500 for Ministers was too low and that it would lead to inefficiency and corruption, Dr. Khare said there was the inherent fallacy in judging the efficiency of men on the basis of their emoluments. It was quite possible to get able and competent men in this country for a tithe of the salaries at present paid to officers while corruption did not always depend on rupees, annas and pies but on the culture and the moral fibre of the person concerned.

Replying to those who felt Rs. 500 as too high, he said, in the very nature of things, Congress Ministers, by virtue of their position were required to attend

many social functions and meet many high placed persons on terms of equality. They, therefore, needed a salary high enough with other amenities to keep them in ease and comfort so that they can impart maximum efficiency to their work.

#### GRATITUDE TO CONGRESS MINISTRY

Opposing Mr. Page's amendment to the reduction of house allowance Rev. Rogers (Anglo-Indian) said, they were under a deep debt of gratitude to the Congress Ministry for having agreed to receive Rs. 500 as salary. According to him the example of self-sacrifice shown by the Ministers had no parallel in the history of the world right from the time of plato and the Ministry deserved the most sincere congratulations (Applause.) He appealed to the House not to indulge in quibbling over petty matters.

Messrs. Kedar, Abdul Razaqkhan and Rao Saheb Rajurker also opposed the amendment which was thrown out.

Mr. Page's second amendment for the reduction of motor allowance from Rs. 150 to Rs. 75 p.m. was also thrown out.

Mr. Page next moved that conveyance allowance should not be paid to the Speaker.

Dr. Khare who had also tabled a similar amendment said the Finance Department had taken objection to the same and hence Government themselves had brought an amendment to that effect.

The amendment was carried. Mr. Page next moved that the provision of salary of Rs. 150 to the Deputy Speaker (Mrs. A. Kale) should be deleted.

#### WHY CREATE PRECEDENT?

Mr. Khaparde supported him contending that the Congress party was creating a precedent as no salary was so far paid.

Dr. Khare explaining said the duties performed by the Deputy President were of a responsible character and it was a sound principle that nobody should be out of pocket on account of public work.

The amendment was by the consent of the House withdrawn.

#### ON MEMBERS' SALARIES

The question of payment of monthly salaries of Rs. 75 to members evoked a lively debate.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde delivering a brilliant speech opposing the same.

Mr. Kedar (Congress) came out in equally flying colours when he made a good case in favour of the creation of Parliamentary Secretaries to which the House agreed.

Discussion on the provision of payment of salaries to members had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

### NAGPUR RIOT PRISONERS RELEASED

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

The C. P. Government have remitted the unexpired portion of the sentences of seven prisoners (five Hindus and two Muslims), who have been serving fourteen years of imprisonment in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riot at Nagpur in 1927 and have ordered their release. Of them four are in the Andamans, and three in the Central Jail, Nagpur. —A.P.

### NEXT SATURDAY

Be prepared to see and hear India's greatest idol of Scientific Music

## BAL-GANDHARVA

in his own maiden Marathi musical masterpiece

### "SADHVI

### MIRABAI"

(SAINT MIRABAI)

Truly adapted from Bal Gandharva's famous stage hit

### AMRIT-SIDDHI

(A Bal-Gandharva-Ruiker Production)

Directed by:

BABURAO PAINTER.

NEXT SATURDAY AT

## THE KRISHNA

ALKIES: Dubash Theatre.

### Drawing Packed Houses—

Since last FRIDAY!

EXCITEMENT EVERY INCH OF IT!

Universal's 24-part adventure serial in 2 instalments

## CLANCY OF THE MOUNTED

Starring:—

Aces of Stunts

\*TOM TYLER, \*FRANCIS FORD, \*WILLIAM DESMOND, etc.

Thundering drama of wild West

JOIN THE CROWDS—

1st Instalment

## THE GLOBE

TALKIES: Sandhu's Rd.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

## ASTOUNDING FRENCH DISCOVERY!

RADIACUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors, 100 p.c. better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment. Speedy rapid cure. No unpleasant reactions. Laboratory proof of cure given. For this union and exclusive French treatment consult free: CLINICAL DEPARTMENT, HERING & KENT, REAY HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Opp. Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.



# OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

## Birth Control

By N. J.

Tucked away in the backpage of your newspaper some weeks ago there appeared a short paragraph which few must have noticed. It contained the simple announcement that at its last annual meeting in New York, the American Medical Association, recognized for the first time the medical practice of birth control. None of the editors in this country emblazoned this brief Reuter dispatch with huge headlines, which they are won't to lavish on the ponderous inanities of politicians, the matrimonial tangles of Hollywood stars, or last Saturday's upsets on the Poona Race Course. It passed away unobserved and (as far as I have been able to note) uncommenced. In its own way, however, the news is not only sensational but revolutionary. It connotes a signal triumph for the protagonists of birth control, and can almost be said to usher in a new era for that movement.

### Unnatural Gospel?

Strange as it may seem, the principle and practice of birth control is severely frowned upon in the United States. The youngest and most modern among the nations of the world, the United States, is in many queer ways extremely conservative, and extremely hidebound by ancient dogma. Some of the states, it is notorious, yet refuse to recognize the Darwinian theory of the descent of man, and swear by Adam and Eve. Yet some others connive at the barbarous system of lynching. The opposition to the principle of birth control is, however, widespread throughout the States. It is considered as an ungodly fad, a revolt against religion, a negation of nature. The influence of the Catholic Church was no doubt at the root of all the antagonism, and it succeeded in making the propagation of the Malthusian principle, as also the sale of contraceptives etc., a criminal offence. Publications on the subject were, of course, strictly banned, and Uncle Sam hoped that by these means the new un-

natural gospel would die a natural death.

### Falling Of Bastille

But while one could understand and even appreciate the confirmed opposition of the Church, the attitude adopted by a scientific body like the American Medical Association was, to say the least, extremely unfortunate. Instead of giving a courageous lead on the subject, from the strictly medical point of view, the Association fell a prey to orthodox clamour and became a handmaid of the Church in its crusade against birth control. The believers in the system had to encounter the same deadly opposition, which has been the lot of other pioneers like Pasteur, Lister and Sir Herbert Baker.

Whenever an institution is entrenched in authority, it develops a dictatorial attitude and tries to defend its privileges and prerogatives, even by the sacrifice of its own ideals! The greatest obstacle in the path of the American birth control movement was not the unthinking superstition of the Church, but the unscientific prejudice of the Medical Association. It presented the facts in a perverted manner and thus put a spurious premium on the oppositionists' case. The resolution now passed may thus be hailed as a veritable falling of the anti-Birth control Bastille!

### Clever Camouflage

In spite of the triple ban of the Church, the Medical Ass. (short for Association!) and the law, the principle of birth control has been going from strength to strength in the United States. The manufacturers of contraceptives very cleverly camouflage their advertisements, and their wares are broadcast through even the most orthodox and high-brow publications. The tongue-in-cheek formulae of euphemism adopted by the advertisers serves, firstly, to protect them from the long arm of the law; secondly, by not calling a spade a spade they can be said to be safeguarding the

modesty, and presumably the morality, of their readers; and thirdly and finally they are thereby successful in catering to the needs of the public—which after all is what matters most! One of the most unfortunate—and inevitable—results of such underhand methods was the encouragement it gave to dishonest dealers in marketing cheap, spurious and at times positively harmful drugs and appliances. The public, which was denied the guidance of the medical profession had necessarily to resort to such patent remedies, and become their own doctors with the resultant grave detriment to their health. The ban of the Medical Association thus led exactly to the danger which it was its ostensible aim to avoid!

### New Era

The present reorientation of outlook on the part of the Medical Association is bound to usher in a new era for the birth control movement, as I have already observed. The Americans have an inventive genius, and now that the professional ban is removed, research in this field will surely be stimulated, and lead to the perfection of a safe and aesthetic technique of birth control. The Catholic Church, too, has partially relented in its attitude of blind opposition, as can be seen from its approval of the rhythmic or sterile period plan of birth control. The new approach will be hailed with relief by the American citizen, as a return to sanity.

I shall note in conclusion the very interesting fact that the principle of birth control is strictly taboo in all totalitarian states.

Germany, Italy, Russia—all are out to increase their population by all possible and impossible means, and severely frown upon the limitation of families by any means.

It is only in the democracies that the birth control movement is allowed to flourish, or at least tolerated. This contrast is very revealing indeed and conveys its own moral!

## WAR IN THE ARCTIC?

### Secret Manoeuvres By Soviet Russia And Germany

Strange things are going on in the Highest North. If only one-tenth of the sensational rumours referring to them tell the truth, Europe's "quietest corner" would seem to be to-day as much on the verge of war as any of the less privileged regions of our globe, writes Mr. Joachim Joesten in the Contemporary Review.

Soviet Russia and Germany, a good many people contend, will never be able to go to war, simply because they have no common frontier. History dealt this simplest view a first blow when Russian and German airplanes clashed over the roofs of Madrid. Another surprise will come to the sceptic the day—presumably not too far off—they learn that two Powers have chosen the North Cape for the next, or one of the next, battlefields.

For the time being both parties still content themselves with training their airmen and naval personnel for the coming fight in the Arctic. Frequently in recent months and weeks German and Russian warships have been observed manoeuvring off the north Norwegian coast.

Concurrently the much talked-of "phantom-fliers" materialised into very real, presumably Russian airplanes, many of which have been observed in recent years over various points of Lapland.

The German war Minister, Field-Marshal von Blomberg, carried out last October an astounding tour of "inspection" along Norway's northernmost coastline. Though notoriously a pro-German paper, the Oslo 'Aftenposten' made no bones about the fact that such an expedition, at that time of year, could have but one significance: to seek potential bases for a German naval and air operation in the Arctic.

In the event of war, both Russia and Germany would be in a position to strike at each other a serious, maybe a fatal blow in the Arctic, the former by cutting off German war industry from an essential source of supplies; the latter by throttling the last free Western front. Success will probably lie with the Power that strikes first and is prepared to trespass most unscrupulously on the rights of the small neutral countries involved. Which one that will be only the future can decide.

## THE CHINESE TANGLE

### A Guide For Our Readers

Owing to the Sino-Japanese war every day the names of the following prominent Japanese and Chinese persons are in the news. So also are the following places from the two countries prominently before us. But very few people in India know how to pronounce the names of these people and places correctly. For the benefit of our readers we give the pronunciations below:



Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek.



Gen. Sugiyama.



Gen. Giyo Minami.

Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek (Premier of China and Army Chief) Cheeang-ky-shek.

Sung Mayling (Wife of Chiang Kai-shek) Soong Mayling.

Gen. Sung Cheh-Yuan (Governor of Hopei and Chahar Provinces of North China) Soong-chay-yooan.

Prince Fumimaro (Prime Minister of Japan) Foo-mee-mah-roh.

Gen. Sugiyama (War Minister of Japan) Soo-ge- (G as in good) yah-mah.

Gen. Giyo Minami (Japanese General) Jee-roh Mee-nah-mee.

Hopei  
Tientsin  
Chahar  
Paoing

Shanhaikwan  
Yungting  
Tangku  
Wanping

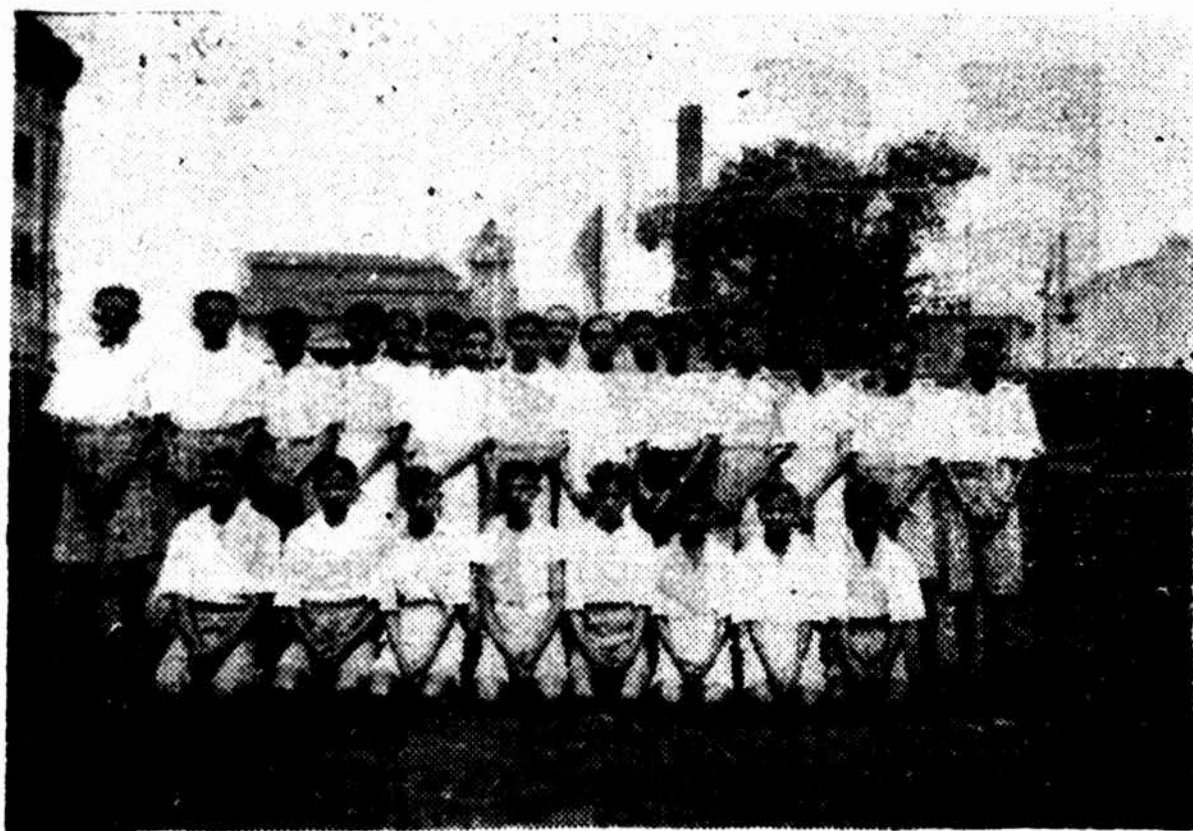
Hoe-pay  
Tin-sin  
Chah-hahr  
Pah-o-ting

Shan-high-kwahn  
Yoong-ting  
Tahng-koo  
Wahn-ping

## NEWSPAPER MEN TO HEAVEN

I am confident that all newspaper men will go to heaven, writes W. Earle Dye in the Rotarian Magazine. "No matter how eloquently the editor may boast to the development and progress of his community, no matter how diligently he may labour to build up his home country, no matter how loyally he supports a friend in politics, extolls the virtues of a famous native son, stretches the truth to praise a local prima-donna-to-be, or gently lays a metaphorical wreath on the grave of a departed, he seldom hears a 'thank you'. Rarely does anyone say 'well done'. Almost never does he hear 'We appreciated that'. But let him make a slip—





National Scout Troop at Mazagon.

## NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued from page 35)

doubt that similar demands will soon reach the Viceroy from the Congress Provinces. The Viceroy is, therefore, waiting for Punjab and Bengal to sound the trumpets of discord. As a matter of fact he has given the lead to create obstacles in the path of the disaffiliating provinces. Let us hope, therefore, that these Provincial Headquarters will realise that if they do not act up to their resolutions, and disaffiliate at the expiry of the period of their ultimatum, their doom is sealed for good in their respective provinces.

### The Most Loved Man!

Our old friend "Baloo" is enjoying his rest in England and it is but natural that he is out of touch with happenings in India. Moreover, exuberance and exaggeration are natural to his Irish blood, but in his enthusiasm to defy the Chief Scout, he overlooks reality in his romantic adventure to paint in glaring colours the International Jamboree, he says in the "Times of India". "An electric thrill ran through the camp whenever he was present. I think he must be the most loved man in the world." Poor Baloo does not seem to be aware of the quickly changing loves of the B. P. Provincial Associations in India who have found their new loves in..... These electric thrills are so illusive, especially when the financial current is switched off.

By the by, the International Jamboree was a tame affair in which merely 28,000 youths took part, a very small number compared to former International gatherings. It appears it was more or less like the last Indian Jamboree in Delhi which was summoned to greet Lord Baden-Powell when only 4000 turned up, though the estimated number was 40,000.

### Outy Woopings

Heavens have fallen in the August number of "The Bombay Scout." We find no words from our full heart for our exclamations. Here are the words:

"The acceptance of office by Congress representatives therefore comes as a great relief to the country.....these accredited leaders of the country have a splendid opportunity for moulding the administration on more national lines..... We congratulate the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Mr B G Kher, and his brilliant colleagues on approaching these responsibilities with a spirit of self-sacrifice, being the traditions of the great Institute to which they belong." Ye Heavens! So the world has come to this at last! "Great relief," "Accredited representatives," "brilliant colleagues" and above all "the great Institution" to which the unfortunate Indian Scout only but yesterday could not pay homage in his uniform. So the old order changeth.....and money bringeth the change. Will not the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher value the words in the inverted commas for

even Rs 15,000 instead of the former grant of Rs. 30,000. Men to whom such adjectives can be applied, cannot be ungrateful, at least they ought to be gullible.

### Organising A Scout Troop

The most essential factors in organising a new Scout Troop are enthusiasm, initiative, and leadership. No doubt training will be an important requisite quality when the I.N.S.A. has functioned for some time but for the present the mere will and desire on the part of a young person to lead a scout troop are enough to lay the foundation of a scout troop. There are always some men and women in a vast population who have an innate capacity to lead. They are usually persons of power and activity. There is the seed of the scout movement in any place where more than ten youngsters meet together regularly for any object. Every class in every school, every cricket club, every gymnasium and playground, every institution catering to young persons, every open space in any locality provides an opportunity to organise a scout troop.

As soon as you have a collection of twelve youngsters of any race, caste, creed or colour, who are ready and willing to enjoy life together and take the Scout Pledge, there is a scope for you to lead these youngsters to the path of healthy living and citizenship through a life full of activity and creative enjoyment. These youngsters immediately form themselves into a happy family under a leader who will be their friend, companion and guide. The leader may write to the Headquarters I.N.S.A. Post Box 565, and arrangements will be immediately made for his training. If possible the services of some ex-Scout may be requisitioned for a short period to help in the initial stages of troop organisation and functioning. The I.N.S.A. itself undertakes to provide such persons to troops on the receipt of applications. Every troop can have its own Troop Council with a President, consisting of elderly influential friends who will promise to help the troop to secure funds and guide the troop in such matters where their advice is asked for. The Scoutmaster will be an ex-officio member of the Troop Council.

The immediate function of the troop will be to hold rallies where the most elementary instruction in scoutcraft may be imparted. The whole of scoutcraft mainly consists of training under four major heads:

- (a) The elementary tests.
- (b) The advanced tests.
- (c) Specialised training for badges.
- (d) Campcraft.

Besides the above training elementary instructions may be given in drilling, play and general group activities. Scouting otherwise means the whole life of the Scout lived faithfully ac-



National Cub Pack at Mazagon.

cording to the Scout Pledge and the Eleven Laws.

The Scout troop is a completely democratic unit managed by a Court of Honour consisting of Scouters, Troop Leaders and Patrol Leaders of the Troop. I intend to deal with the Patrol System in some detail in my next article. For the time being it is useful to know that a troop is divided into small groups of 6 to 8 youngsters, and each group elects its own leader who is called the Patrol Leader.

So there should be no delay or difficulty for young persons to come together immediately to start scout troops in schools, clubs or gymnasiums or in their own localities, and the I.N.S.A. will do all in its power to help the troop to function officially as a scout troop. Write to Post Box 565 for any information you require.

### Hindi 'Orders' For Drilling (Contd.)

Form twos davi katar  
Form fours cho-katar  
Form-circle chakra gola  
Chain hands janjir  
Sit down beth jav  
Stand up khade-ho-jav  
Fall out fail jav

The orders for right and left 'wheel' are "dahinese-chakra" and "bahense-chakra" and not as given in the last article.

'Aries' intends soon to organise some trips for the young folk of Bombay and you are requested to fill in the following coupon and address to 'Aries', Post Box 565, Bombay. If you desire to be a member of the first trip:

### Smiles For Scouts

"It is unhealthy to lick the gummed side of a postage stamp" announces a learned doctor. It takes longer, however, to lick the other side and wait till it works through, even though His Majesty on the front side might take it as a canine expression of affection, devotion and loyalty.

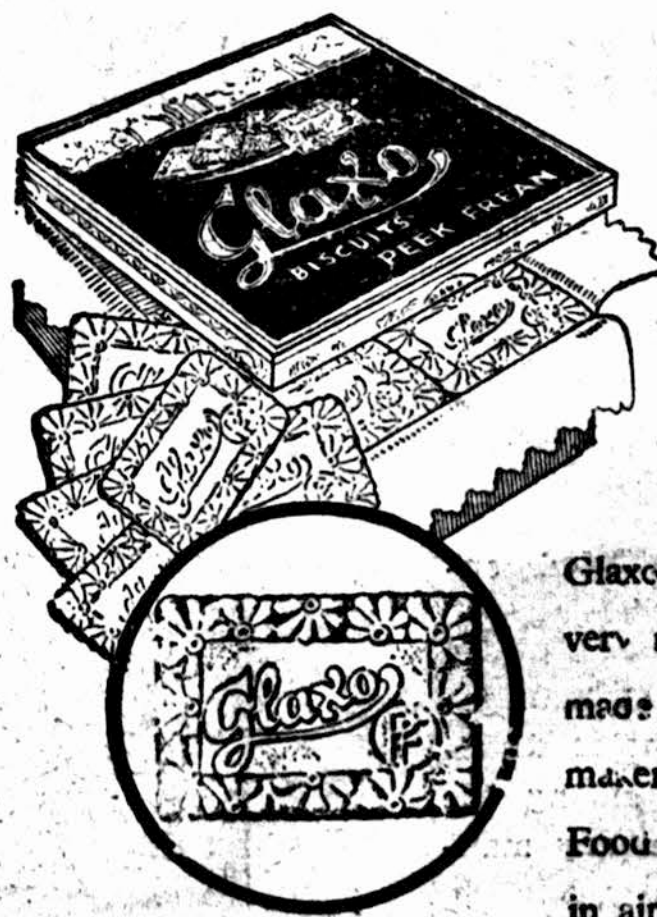
"The modern aeroplane can do anything a bird can do" declared an inflated Scout aviation expert. That is to say with the exception of singing, laying eggs, finding its way unaided from Sahara to South Pole, and eating groundnuts, we suppose.

"A Scout with a newly-won cook's badge is bound to make mistakes at the camp" says a very broad-minded Scouter. And the unfortunate troop is bound to eat them.

### DEMAND FOR GOAT'S MILK GROWING

FOLLOWING the declaration of various doctors and dietitians that goat's milk is the most nutritious of all milk, farmers of the Southwest are turning to goat-raising in a region where millions of acres will support no other livestock, or will support cattle and sheep most precariously. Goat's milk is being prescribed for infants and invalids, tests having revealed that more vitamins, minerals, fats and proteins are present in this food than in any other.

Though rich in these properties, it is easily digested; unlike many other concentrated foods, and therefore is growing in popularity.



### CHILDREN

### LOVE

### Glaxo BISCUITS

Glaxo Biscuits are delicious and very nourishing, too. They are made by Peek Frean for the makers of the famous Glaxo Milk Food. These biscuits are packed in airtight tins to preserve their freshness in difficult climates.

## PEEK FREAN

make also CHEESELETS • GOLDEN PUFF

ASSORTED CREAM • MILK (in airtight cartons)

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.



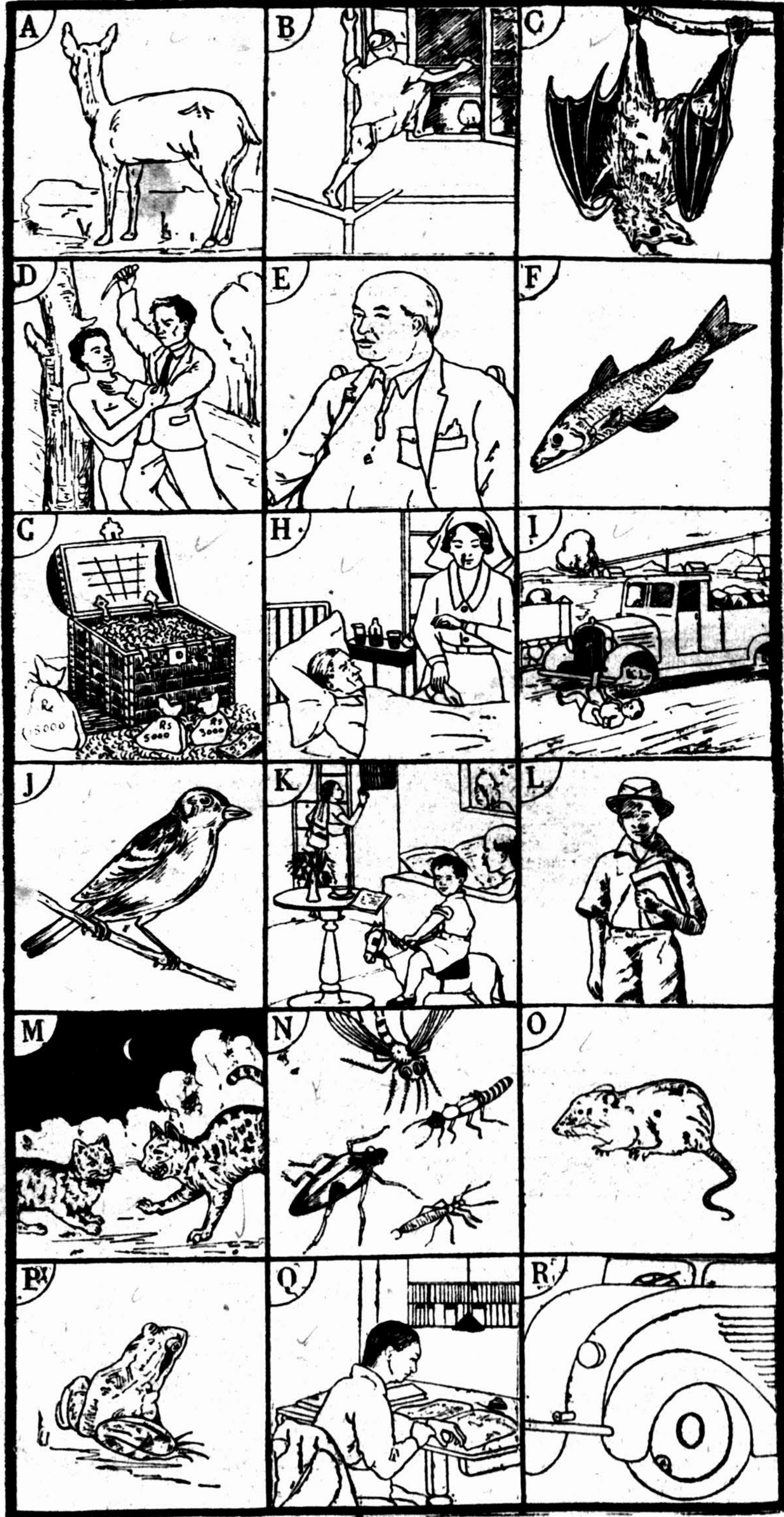
# FOES COMPETITION

## FOES COMPETITION

Foes Competition is very simple and at the same time interesting. There are two sets of pictures. Illustrations, marked A, B, C, . . . have foes in the corresponding set of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3, . . . For instance illustration Number 10 shows a sick man taking injection. Injection is considered to be the foe of illness. Illustration marked H in the set of pictures A, B, C, . . . shows a man lying ill on bed. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 against illustration No. H in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with the entrance fee of annas Eight for each entry before 15th September subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 15th September, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

**COMPETITION MANAGER,**  
**The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,**  
**Red House,**  
**Parsee Bazaar Street,**  
**Fort, BOMBAY.**

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.



# Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding, in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

## FOES COMPETITION COUPON

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| R |    |

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

15th September, 1937

For Extra Coupons See Page 29.



# AUGUST

## LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of August was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India. Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for August.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for

each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

**Rs. 100**

348438

**Rs. 50**

(for each copy)

197001

474474

**Rs. 25**

(for each copy)

475123

352790

207917

593781

**Rs. 10**

(for each copy)

592024

198888

472897

348238

200000

471999

347001

199903

206603

594495

**Rs. 5**

(for each copy)

473220

347002

199950

597975

348439

201102

596231

349772

197000

470778

595289

350350

197100

205502

474473

348431

197009

351889

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590095





Mr. G. P. Chaudhury, Vice-Principal, University Training College, Aligarh, who has been awarded the George Cadbury prize by the University of Birmingham for the best research thesis of the year in Education, is the first Indian to receive such a prize. He has received messages of congratulations from Dr. Cyril Burt, head of the Department of Psychology, London University and from the Chief Editor of the British Journal of Educational Psychology on his "splendid achievement."



PALM TREES WITH BRANCHES are rare, but here are some—on the left, a branched coconut palm found near Karwar, and on the right, two trees near Batticola in Ceylon, discovered by Mr. G. P. Chaudhury, world-tourist on bicycle.



(Left to right): Principal Chetna Nand, Mr. R. R. Kapahi, Mr. Hawashi. Recently Principal Chetna Nand, who is in Japan to attend World Educational Conference visited a Radio Factory in Kobe, Japan, where an Indian, Mr. R. R. Kapahi, had been getting training in Radio manufacturing since six months. Mr. Kapahi has now joined the Imperial University, Kyoto, where he will be getting his further training in Television and Broadcasting. He is the second Indian student to get an admission in this University.

## SPORTS IN JAPAN

(Continued from page 36)

Tokyo at Fuchu, the Hanshin near Osaka and the Nippon at Yokohama. On the racecourse of each of the clubs, races are held semi-annually, viz. in spring (March-July) and autumn (August-December).

### Skiing

Skiing and Skating have become very popular of recent years. A rough kind of skate, made from a piece of curved bamboo fastened to the foot by straw thongs, was used from ancient times in northern Japan but skating with steel skates was unknown till introduced by foreigners. There are several lakes good for skating, near Tokyo and in northern Japan. The Kanaya Hotel at Nikko provides a good skating rink for the use of its guests.

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian military officer attached to a Japanese regiment at Takada in Niigata Prefecture.



Mrs. H. S. Gupta, a well-known social worker, who has been nominated to the U. P. Legislative Council.



Miss Khilnani graduated from the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, this year and got two prizes, namely, the A. G. Wright's Memorial Prize for standing first among the lady students of Sind, and the Shewaram Ramrakhlamal Sanskrit Prize for getting the highest number of marks in Sanskrit from Sind. Besides her academic distinctions Miss Khilnani has a record as a good tennis player.



Mr. S. M. Dahanukar, B.E., son of Mr. L. M. Dahanukar, well-known contractor of Bombay, left for England last week for further studies in Concrete Designing.

where snowfalls are heavy and plentiful. Japan, with chains of mountains running from north to South, abounds in good skiing slopes which afford good scope for skiers of all degree of skill.

### Hunting

Hunting—Game is not abundant but bear, deer, hare and rabbits can be shot. Naturally, the haunts of these animals are more or less remote. Wild geese, ducks, and various species of water-fowl are obtainable, as are also pheasants, pigeons, woodcock, quail, snipe, and other upland birds. The shooting season begins on October 15 (September 15 in Hokkaido) and ends on April 15. Licenses may be obtained from the local police authorities.

### Cormorant Fishing

Fishing.—All along the extensive seacoast of Japan and in the lakes, rivers, and streams of the country, there is fishing. The best inland fishing is in the stocked waters, notably those of the Nikko mountains and Lake Toiwada. The fishing season begins and ends at different dates in the several localities, and varies according to the species.

Cormorant Fishing is an interesting and classical method of catching AYE, a kind of trout by means of well-trained cormorants. This fishing is practised in various parts of Japan, but the River Nagara, near Gifu, and the River Kiso near Nagoya, are most celebrated for this spectacular mode of catching fish. The season is from June to October—(I.R.B.)

## Revolt Threatens Salvation Army

### Leading Officers Demand Retirement Of General Eva Booth

General Eva Booth, dynamic chief of the Salvation Army, is threatened with a revolt of some of her leading officers.

Unless she retires at the age of 73, they will summon the High Council to depose her, as it did her brother, General Bramwell Booth.

By a regulation passed by General Higgins, General Eva's predecessor, "the General for the time being of the Salvation Army shall vacate the office on attaining the age of 73."

### Growing Concern

General Eva will be 73 on Christmas Day, 1938. Six months before then she must—under Act of Parliament—summon a meeting of the High Council to elect her successor.

There is growing concern among certain commissioners at what they call the "apparent reluctance" of General Eva to surrender her office. She apparently feels she is strong enough and active enough to continue as chief.

The commissioners will insist

that, however much this may be true, she must abide by the regulations and retire.

It is, however, within the power of the reigning General to alter the regulation. Parliament decreed that the age limit for the General was the domestic concern of the Army. And, in the Army, the General has the ultimate say.

If General Eva should extend the age limit by her own order, there would be no statutory obligation on her to summon the High Council next year.

### History Repeated

In that case, however, the dissatisfied commissioners would summon it for her. They would implement the spirit of the regulation which lays it down that if any General refuses to retire at 73, he or she "would be considered unfit for office and ought to be removed therefrom."

History would then be repeated. General Eva would risk being, like her brother, adjudicated "unfit" and deposed.



# Need For Release Of Mass Energy

## RUSSIA'S LESSON FOR INDIA

### Jawahar Opens Exhibition Of Soviet Posters At Jinnah Hall

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, declared open on Saturday evening the Exhibition of Soviet Art Posters, organized by the All-India Congress Socialist Party, at the People's Jinnah Hall.

#### Depicting Soviet Life

The posters which were brought to India by Mr. D. G. Tendulker, recently give one an idea of Russia—old and new. They vividly portray the life of the workers and peasants in Soviet Russia, the industrial development, the education of children and the out-door life of the peasants and workers. One has to visit Exhibition to realize the educative value of the posters.

#### Release Of Mass Energy

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who addressed a small gathering in the B.P.C.C. Hall, before declaring the Exhibition open, said that Soviet Russia always brought before one's mind's eye the struggle and conflict that was going on all over the world. The most noteworthy feature of Soviet Russia was the release of mass energy for the benefit of the whole country.

#### WORLD STRUGGLE

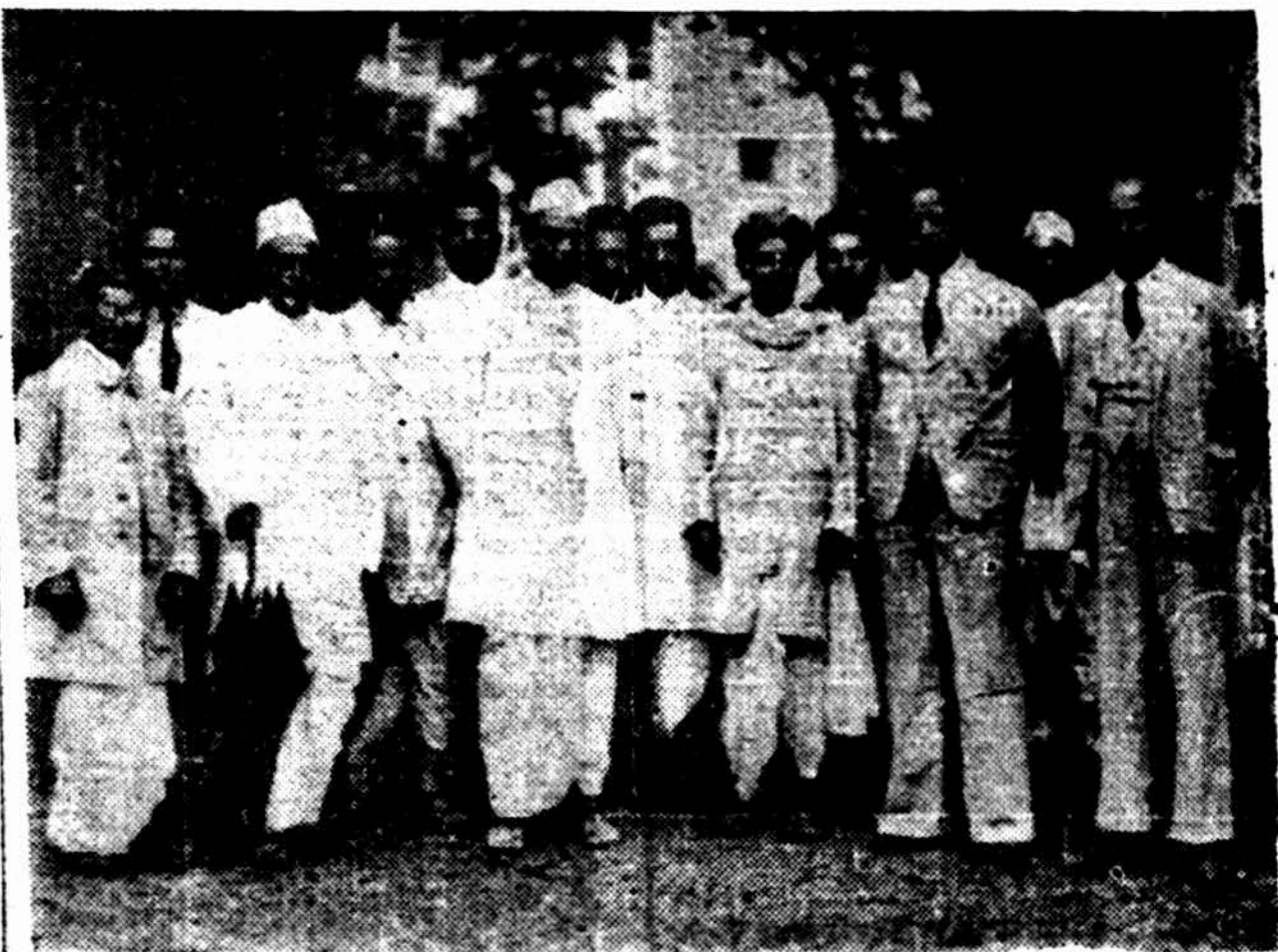
Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, in requesting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to declare the Exhibition open, said that it was an honour done to the Party that the Congress President should have accepted to open the Exhibition. The posters were on the new methods of education in the West. They gave a true picture of certain aspects of life in Soviet Russia. The posters had been brought to India by Mr. Tendulker, who recently returned to India from Russia. They had their political and propaganda value.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he had accepted the invitation with great willingness and

pleasure. The posters lay stress not only on certain aspects of Russian life but on life in general. Whenever one thought of Russia, the struggle that was on both in Russia and other parts of the world came before one's mind's eye. One thought of the world conflict and the impending war.

#### RELEASE OF MASS ENERGY

Continuing Panditji said that so far as the posters were concerned for the present moment it gave one a real idea of the constructive aspect of Soviet life, which would ultimately justify or not justify Soviet Russia. As a matter of fact so much had been done and achieved that Soviet rule in Russia had been justified already. The growth that had



HON. MR. B. G. KHER (CENTRE), PREMIER, WAS ACCOMPANIED A RECEPTION BY THE BOMBAY MARATHI SAHITYA SANGHA AT THE MUZAFFARABAD HALL, YESTERDAY EVENING.

taken place in Russia was tremendous. The other aspect of it was the release of mass energy, which had been brought about by political and economic changes in that country.

Referring to India, Panditji said that there were several geniuses in India who had no opportunity, no food to eat and did not have any money to work upon their experiments. Hence they never came out. It was possible to conceive of a few intelligent and clever men at the top doing good to the country they belonged. But if one was to think in terms of the whole mass of people and their good, something more than that was needed. What was necessary was the release of mass energy.

For example there were Congress Ministries working now. They had their difficulties. There were restrictions. That was inherent in the very system. People should be quite clear in their minds that it was impossible to get anything big through the Congress Ministries, because the Act was such. No doubt the Ministers would do something, do some odd benefit here and there; they might strengthen the people. But what they could do were small things. The real things could be had only when there was a mass release of energy.

#### GO AHEAD WITH CAUTION

Continuing Panditji urged that Indians should develop and fit in with the scientific advance in the world to-day. It was then possible to build up something. It would be possible then to demonstrate the country's potentialities with the help of the scientific discoveries. "We can develop to an extent that we could have things, which would be something like a 'paradise'. No vested interests should be there. Indians should realize that to join in the struggle, to build up a new world, the release of mass energy would be to their own advantage. But that stage was yet to come. But now people should avoid pitfalls and go ahead, taking care to fit things to the conditions prevailing in this country with the material available."

#### OUT OF DATE

Referring to the Exhibition, he said it was good in its own way. It gave one an insight of how Soviet Russia was tackling several internal problems.

He then referred to the mention of his book on Russia and said that he had occasion to glance through it recently and had found that it was completely out of date. It was childish also, because since he wrote the book in 1928, there had been tremendous changes in Russia. He considered that that the book was silly and he thought that Masani's

#### KHAN CABINET AT BUDGET MAKING

#### Drastic Retrenchment Move: Publicity Office To Be Abolished

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 11.

The Cabinet held a four hours conference with the Secretaries and the heads of Departments yesterday, when the Budget was subjected to a detailed examination with a view to effecting retrenchment. The Ministers heard the objections of the Departmental heads to the proposed retrenchment in Public Works, Police and Revenue Departments. It is understood that the construction of a Minister's bungalow, a Secretariat at Abbottabad, new police posts and several other items considered to be an unnecessary burden to the provincial resources, were altogether deleted, and drastic retrenchment was effected in travelling and other allowances.

It is stated that the Congress Ministry do not favour the retention of the Publicity Office and proposed its abolition.

Though final calculations have not yet been made, it is probable that these retrenchments may lead to a surplus budget.—A. P.

#### Frontier Gandhi At Abbottabad

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 11.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has returned to Abbottabad.—A. P.

#### RAILWAY-CART COLLISION

#### Bullocks And Driver Killed

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 11.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires:—

A down train collided with a bullock cart at unmanned level crossing between Sargodha and Wegowal stations at 9-10 this morning, as a result of which a cartman named Raha Khan and his bullocks were killed.—A. P.

It is understood that Maharajah Holkar of Indore has reappointed Rai Bahadur Lt. Colonel Dinanath as his Vakil at the Court of the Viceroy. Dinanath who recently visited Simla to present his credentials has returned to Indore.

also must be the same by now.

Mr. M. R. Masani then thanked Panditji.

Panditji and those present at the gathering then visited the Jinnah Hall, where the exhibition was held and viewed the posters.

"Intelligently presented mythology"

—"Bombay Chronicle."

"A Truly Great Picture"

—"Times of India."

DEVIKA RANI

in

BOMBAY TALKIES'

**SAVITRI**

WITH

ASHOK KUMAR

THIRD WEEK

AT

ROXY TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee to-day at 2-45 p. m.

RELEASED THROUGH KAPURCHAND, LTD.



# EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FOES COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

| ENTRY COUPON |    |
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Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.



# Saturday's Racing At Poona

## RAIN MARS SPORT

### Ghafflah Wins Governor's Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

The prospect of a good afternoon's racing and the fact that H. E. the Governor was to make his arrival in State drew a record crowd to Poona on Saturday. However, the weather broke down and torrents of rain fell before the proceedings commenced so that Governor's Cup Day must go down as one of the most dismal meetings of the season. Incidentally there was no State arrival the Governor feaching the course by motor-car.

Most of the favourites dis-oblged by losing, but results on such a bad day cannot be taken too seriously.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Ghafflah made Turf history when winning the Governor's Cup for the second time in five years. She carried her popular owner's jacket to victory in 1932 in the Arab classic and in repeating the success revealed that she has lost none of her ability as a stout-hearted galloper.

The race was run in the slow timing of 3 minutes 21-2/5 seconds and as usual was confined to the light weights. Dilawar after making most of the early running was second at the judge's end and last year's winner, Fiery Face, well fancied again, was a good third. Starlight failed to see the distance out or else he could not act in the going. A minor tragedy happily without untoward result, occurred through the race when Ajwad brought Marrable down. He escaped with a shaking.

#### THE REAL SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

No result occasioned more comment than School for Scandal's easy victory on the Indian Breeders' Stakes. Now owned by Mr. Gemini, the Madras sportsman, the smart four year old daughter of Sheridan slammed her rivals in no uncertain fashion. She was ridden by Kassim Hassan, the exriding boy who was seen to great advantage. True Man, the filly's recent conqueror in the All-India Produce Stakes, was a poor sort of third, even being beaten by the yet inexperienced Vanity Fair for second place.

Excuses may be forthcoming for the wretched display of Raymond's colt who was the marked rage, but there can be no doubt that we did not see the best of School for Scandal on August 28.

The race for the Autumn Plate was a colourless affair won in easy fashion by Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' Royal Task from the consistent Ballylinch and Corcy. Backers voted strongly for Heritance who would not seem to have relished the conditions and finished fourth.

#### WINNER—FIRST TIME OUT.

Pulled out for the first time this season Karaway galloped resolutely to win the Paddock Plate for which Greek Artist in the same bracket started the favourite. Sarason and Shell Out provided the opposition, but the much fancied Himat and Harem were not in the fighting.

#### WINS IN A CANTER.

Unplaced at her first essay Mr. G. McElligott's Be Brave ran away with the spoils in the Newcastle Plate. Bromley, probably under instructions cleverly made use of the Monsoon Track—drier than the rail side and had his rivals beaten for speed. The place-getters were Bastion and Garden Warbler and New Radnor—now trained by George Bell, was a fair fourth.

Several course scratchings reduced the field of the Bedouin

Plate to ten runners. Installed the favourite Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Aziza failed in her mission. She was well beaten by Vershan, who likes the mud. Karam Allah ran his usual game race and secured the lesser placing while Burgess ran well enough to suggest that there are races he can win when conditions are more to his liking. UNPOPULAR WINNER.

The Kolhapur owned Gani won Division II of the Bedouin Plate and made it plain that his running in the Moderate Plate, Division II last Saturday was all wrong. With J. O'Neale instead of his regular pilot in the saddle, the speedy Chestnut won comfortably from Gold Mine and the well favoured Timiat.

One of the few favourites to score, Thousand Dollars had Division III of the Bedouin Plate safely won a furlong from home. Desert Prince and Mahmood Beg secured the minor placings and among the beaten were such recent winners as Walk Over, Watchmaker II and Tarick Beg.

#### First Race—2-30 p.m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE Div III Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third Rs 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOUSAND DOLLARS 8-0, Bromley .... 1 Mr. Syed Fatah's DESERT PRINCE, 7-6, J. Rosen ..... 2 Mr. A. J. Kolah's MAHMOOD BEG, 8-10, Simmons ..... 3 H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR, 9-4, Obaid ..... 4 Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths and 1-1/2 lengths. First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 76 and Rs. 36 for places.

Not run:—Harry Johnson. Time: 1 min. 22 secs. Winner trained by Syed Mustapha. Favourite: Thousand Dollars.

#### Second Race—3-0 p.m.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs 4,000; Second Rs 1,250; Third Rs 500 Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 8-5, Kassim Hassan 1 Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Duggan's VANITY FAIR, 7-2 (carr. 7-4), E. Brit t 2 Messrs. Kay and G. Subharow's TRUE MAN, 9-6, Munro 3 Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN, 8-5, Selby ..... 4 Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 3-1/2 lengths and 1/2 length. First tote paid Rs. 31 for win, and Rs. 23 and Rs. 22 for places. Not run:—Cherie. Time: 1 min. 47-3/5 secs. Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay. Favourites: True Man and Rising Sun.

#### Third Race—3-30 p.m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE Div II Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third Rs 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANI, 8-1, J. O'Neale .... 1 Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's GOLD MINE, 7-5, Mendoza ..... 2 Mr. M. D. Petit's TIMIAT, 7-12, Evans ..... 3

Mr. M. C. Patel's RAJPUT, 9-4, Burn ..... 4 Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 2 lengths and 3 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 47 for win, and Rs. 48, Rs. 34 and Rs. 18 for places.

Not run:—The Leader.

Time: 1 min. 25-1/5 secs.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar. Favourite: Timiat.

#### Fourth Race—4-0 p.m.

THE AUTUMN PLATE Distance—about 1 1/2 Miles.

Winner Rs 5,000; Second Rs 1,700; Third Rs 800. A Handicap for all Horses.

Messrs J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' ROYAL TASK, 7-7, J. O'Neale ..... 1 Mr. O. Randall's BALLYLINCH, 8-9, R. H. Jones ..... 2 Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CORCY, 9-7, Burn ..... 3 Mr. A. Svamvur's HERITANCE, 7-12, Evans ..... 4 Not run: Etessam 8-9. Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, and 2 lengths. Time: 2 minutes, 44 4/5 seconds. First tote paid Rs. 101 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 23 and Rs. 62 for places. Winner trained by C. Jennings.

#### Fifth Race—4-30 p.m.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP Distance R. C. and Distance.

A Cup value Rs 1,000 presented by H.E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Broune, G.C.I.E., M.C. and Rs 10,000 from the Fund, Winner the Cup and Rs 7,000; Second Rs 2,000; Third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I. S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GHAFILAH, 7-5, (cd. 7-6) Bromley ..... 1

Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's DILAWAR, 7-7, J. Rosen ..... 2 Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE, 8-2, Simmons ..... 3 Sir Homi Mehta's FATA KASHAF, 7-12 (cd. 8-0) Selby .. 4 All Ran. Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths and 4 lengths. Time: 3 minutes, 21 2/5 seconds. First tote paid Rs. 75 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 79 and Rs. 34 for places. Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

#### Sixth Race—5-0 p.m.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE Distance 6 Furlongs.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE, Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs 2,500; Second Rs 750; Third Rs 500 A Handicap for Horses in Class III. Mr. G. McElligott's BE BRAVE, 7-7, Bromley ..... 1 Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION, 8-7, Selby ..... 2 Mr. Gemini's GARDEN WARBLER, 8-4, Evans ..... 3 Mr. A. Svamvur's NEW RADNOR, 7-7, R. Bell ..... 4 Not run: Paper Boy 9-7, Grenadier 9-0, Plymouth 8-10, Tipperary 7-10. First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places. Winner trained by A. Higgins.

#### Seventh Race—5-30 p.m.

THE PADDOCK PLATE, Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250 Second Rs 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II. Major General Nawab Khusrung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY, 7-5, (cd. 7-6) B. McQuade ..... 1 The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON, 8-4, Maxwell ..... 2 Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT, 9-0, Hutchins ..... 3 Mr. R. Higgins' STAFF OFFICER, 7-10, J. Britt ..... 4 Not run: Tatyoon 8-2. First tote paid Rs. 26 for win,

## WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

### Results Of Saturday's Matches

Further progress was made in the Western India Badminton Championships when the following matches were decided at the Islam Gymkhana and the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday evening.

#### ISLAM GYMKHANA MIXED DOUBLES

Kanga and Miss Vimadlal beat E. J. D'Souza and Miss Lovja (19-21), (21-12), (21-19).

K. Rangnekar and Mss P. D'Lima beat D. A. Sethna and Miss Dadyburjor (21-10), (24-20).

#### MEN'S DOUBLES

R. F. Vakharia and E. C. Gomes beat R. F. F. Talyarkhan and F. Karani (21-2), (21-11).

#### WILLINGDON CLUB WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss Talyarkhan beat Mrs. Nouger (11-3), (11-4). Miss Vacha beat Mrs. Radcliffe Genge (11-3), (11-3).

#### MEN'S SINGLES

J. Pinto beat Dr. F. M. Captain (15-9), (15-7).

H. Rebeiro beat J. Nazarath (15-5), (15-9).

#### MATCHES FOR SUNDAY

The following are the fixtures for to-day (Sunday), in the Western India Badminton Championships:—

#### WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB

6-00 p.m.—Mrs. Kania v. Miss Vajifdar.

6-30 p.m.—D. Stilliard v. J. R. Vimadlal.

7-00 p.m.—Rangnekar and Miss De Lima or D. Sethna and Miss Vajifdar v. E. D'Souza and Miss Lowji or Kanga and Miss Vimadlal.

#### ISLAM GYMKHANA

6-30 p.m.—J. Pinto and Iyer v. V. T. Mehta and Valibhoy.

7-00 p.m.—Prabhu and Shanbhag v. D. A. Sethna and S. M. Captain or D. S. Tata and N. D. Sethna.

7-30 p.m.—H. Rebeiro and J. Engineer v. N. E. Patel and Partner or E. J. D'Souza and E. D'Sa.

## IRISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

PORTRUSH, Sept. 10.

John Fitzsimmons, Steward of Portrush Golf Club, won the Irish Amateur Championship beating Robert McKinna, Edinburgh Solicitor, 5/3 in final.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

FORESTHILLS, Sept. 11.

In the semi-finals of the American Lawn Tennis Championships in Ladies' Singles, Jedrez Jowska beat Jacobs 6/4 6/4; and Lizana beat Bundy 6/2 6/3.

In Men's Singles, semi-finals, Budge beat Parker 6/2 6/1 6/3 and Von Cram beat Riggs 6/6 6/8 6/3 6/3 6/2.—Reuter.

Rs. 85, Rs. 134 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

#### Eighth Race—6-0 p.m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE Div. I Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,500; Second Rs for Arabs in Classes I and II. Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN, 8-7, Brace ..... 1 Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA, 7-2, (cd. 7-5) Bromley ..... 2 Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH, 9-2, R. H. Jones .... 3 Mr. Gem's BURGESS, 8-3, Read ..... 4 Not Run: Violence 9-10, Mamluk al Iraq 9-4, Yancoos 7-7, Yawir Awar 9-0. First tote paid Rs. 91 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by Imamdin.



## He Lived And Died In Service Of Sates People

### Glowing Tributes To Late Manishankar Trivedi's Selfless Devotion To Cause

Under the auspices of various Associations, from all parts of Rajasthan and Central India, a public meeting was held in Hirabagh to mourn the death of Manishankar Shamji Trivedi.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided. The Sardar and all the other speakers spoke, in appreciation of the life and services of the late Mr. Trivedi.

By the passing away of the Mr. Trivedi in tragic circumstances public life in the Presidency was distinctly poorer, the speakers said.

Mr. Trivedi was one of the most devoted and selfless workers in the cause of the Indian States' subjects and it was peculiarly touching that death overtook him while he was literally participating in a function organised by the "Shirohi State Praja Mandal."

As the General Secretary of the All India States' Peoples' Conference he lost no opportunity of voicing the grievances and rights of States people.

Mr. Trivedi was editing the "Janmabhumi" with great dis-

tingtion at the time of his unexpected death.

The real aims of the meeting, said Sardar Patel was to pay their tribute to the great qualities of the late Mr. Trivedi, and to pledge themselves to follow his footprints in the service of the States people. He recalled the real warrior like spirit the deceased exhibited in his struggles.

Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, one of the Secretaries of the States' Peoples Conference, moved the resolution mourning the death of Manishankar Shamji Trivedi.

Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, seconded the proposition and spoke in appreciation of the great services of Mr. Trivedi.

The whole audience was moved when Barrister Chudger, from Rajkot, spoke with emotion and feeling.

Other representatives from many Associations and Mr. Trivedi's intimate friends, from all parts of Rajasthan and Central India paid their glowing tributes his memory.

The resolution was unanimously passed.



Miss Indira Nehru (centre) sailed for England by the Mail Boat on Saturday. Picture taken with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on Board the steamer.

## JAWAHAR VISITS MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

### Congratulates Organisers And Wishes Enterprise All Success

"A brief visit but a pleasing one. I must congratulate the organisers and workers of this free night school. It is obvious that it is fulfilling a want and it shows how much field there is for such voluntary enterprise. I wish this school every success."

This remark was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who visited the Mogaveera Free Night School on Saturday night.

Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, the Headmaster of the school received Panditji on arrival and introduced the teachers and staff and members of the Committee of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandal which has organized the school. Panditji was then taken round the various classes. About

400 students, mostly office peons, hotel boys and factory workers, receive free instruction in the institution.

Panditji was very much impressed to see young boys, some of whom are of tender age.

On this occasion an amount of Rs. 82-13-11 collected by the organizers was offered to Panditji as a humble contribution towards the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund.

## NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO PARSIS

### Khordad Sal Celebration In City

Khordad Sal was celebrated at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening under the auspices of Rathestar Mandal, when fraternal speeches were delivered by members of other sister communities.

Lady Bachubai Hormazdiar Dastur presided over the function and the proceedings were interspersed by melodious tunes sung by young girls.

Mrs. Jaishri Rajji quoted Bhagwad Gita and said that great men always came on the scene when unrighteousness was rife. They always left an indelible stamp behind.

She referred to Persian culture which she said had a special place at the Taxilla University of Yore.

Mrs. Hilda Flanders then followed and narrated her impressions of Parsis. Their "wonderful charity work" and the will to learn and benefit in this mundane world struck her most.

She wished the Parsis a happy and prosperous New Year.

Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyebji brought out the similarities between the two prophets Manomed and Zoroaster who were born in neighbouring countries.

Both the religions laid great stress on charity.

Mrs. Gulistan R. Bulimoria dwelt at length on the need of up to date and modern methods of education like the "Montessori" for children and an Industrial and Technical Home for the Parsis unemployed. She said that they should not lag behind in visual education through films on subjects like history hygiene and the other sciences.

The chair woman of the evening wound up the proceedings with a praise for the fraternal love of her sister-religionists and dwelt on the need of cultivating the great virtues, lessons about which were abundant in the life of their prophet.

The meeting ended with thanks to the choir.

Sir Hormazdiar was present on the occasion.

## CITY'S DEVOTION TO CONGRESS

### Mr. Munshi On Lesson Of Receptions To Cabinet By Citizens

A reception was held by the Y.M.H.A. in honour of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi at the premises of the Association when Mr. Gordhandas Morarji presided.

Mr. Gordhandas congratulated Mr. Munshi and the Congress Cabinet on the onerous task they had undertaken.

Mr. M. N. Talpade described Mr. Munshi as a true Hindu.

Mr. Munshi replying said that he and his colleagues were overwhelmed by the confidence and affection shown by Bombay during the past week. They had accepted office in all humility to carry out the programme of the Congress under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and the enthusiasm shown by Bombay was another indication of the city's devotion to the Congress.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said that he had been referred to as a true Hindu. He was a Nationalist because he was a true Hindu. The Hindus formed the bulk of the Nation and it was their duty to merge their communal consciousness in the cause of Nationalism.

The minority community might irritate Hindus, but that was no reason why they should not show to them the indulgence they were entitled to as minorities.

The present triumph of the Congress was solely due to the harmony which prevailed between Hindus and Mussalmans in the Congress-fold.

## ALLAHABAD JUDGE TO ENQUIRE INTO BIHTA DISASTER

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Associated Press understands that Justice J. G. Thom of the Allahabad High Court will institute an enquiry into the Bihta Railway Disaster and that the enquiry will take place at Allahabad.—A.P.

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# Around Theatre & Film Land



"New Faces of 1937" at the Capitol.



"Lloyds of London" at the Regal.

## "NEW FACES OF 1937" At Capitol

A series of yearly musical comedies from RKO Radio is inaugurated with "New Faces of 1937" to bring new talent from the entertainment marts of the world to screen audiences. Heading the gala talent revue in the current production are such radio stars as Harriet Hilliard, Joe Penner, Milton Berle and Parkyakarkus, whose faces are comparatively new to screens, but whose names are known to millions. This is Penner's third picture, although he has not been seen on the silver screen for more than two years. Miss Hilliard is making her second screen appearance, her first having been in the Astaire-Rogers picture, "Follow the Fleet." Milton Berle is making his screen debut, and Parkyakarkus has been in only one other picture. Supporting these principles are several other prominent radio personalities. The musical score is said to be one of the brightest of the season and brings new songs that promise to be popular hits. The musical is an Edward Small production and was directed by Leigh Jason. Roy Webb as musical director, and Charles Henderson arranged the vocals and coached the singers. Sammv Lee directed the dances.

## "GUL BADAN" AT LAMINGTON

### Vishnu's Successful Picture Continued 2nd Week

Last Friday, Vishnu's much-talked-of picture "Gul Badan" was released.

This picture was already released in the Punjab and the reports of its great success there had enhanced the eagerness of the Bombayites. Crowds of cine-fans, therefore, besieged the theatre during the first week, and acclaimed the picture as most interesting and instructive.

The story deals with the chivalry of a great woman who suffers innumerable hardships, fights her treacherous husband, sacrifices her only son in cause of Truth and Justice and ultimately dies a glorious death, fighting for the freedom of her country.

The author has also brought in very clever situations preaching Hindu-Muslim unity by introducing the character of a valiant Hindu Chief who fights shoulder to shoulder with his Muslim brethren, for the sake of a Muslim Prince.

Miss Meher Sultana has, in her great role of Gul Badan, carries the day.

Another attraction in the picture is beautiful locations of Delhi.

## VISHNU CINETONE STUDIO'S NEWS

### "Gulbadan" Passed Censor

(CONTRIBUTED)

Vishnu Cinetone's "Wafa-ki-Putti", now re-christened as "Gulbadan" has at last been passed by the Bombay Board of Film Censors. This picture had such a marvellous attraction, since its first broadcast in the Press that, it has been booked at many stations in every province, even before its censor-trial.

It is scheduled to be released at Lamington Talkies, in Bombay, just after "Asia-i-Sitara."

But North India has always found favour with Vishnu Pictures and this picture has the privilege of being first released at Delhi from the 13th August.

The people of Delhi are sure to throng the "Picture House" as since the Vishnu Cinetone specially came to Delhi for shooting the Exteriors of this picture, they have been eagerly awaiting to see the locations of their own city picturised in it.

The prime interest of the picture-goers, however, is, always centralised in the cast of a picture and "Gulbadan's" greatest drawing power, apart from other things, lies in its powerful and well-selected cast.

The first name that the heads the list is "Meher Sultana". Whoever has seen her wonderful acting in "Hoor-e-Samander" will never forget her in his life time. As a matter of fact, after their releasing "Hoor-e-Samander" the Vishnu Cinetone received hundreds of letters from all parts of India, demanding further productions featuring "Meher Sultana". And almost all territorial Distributors advised their principals to produce another "Meher Sultana" vehicle.

The secret of "Meher Sultana's" success lies in her powerful delivery of Urdu dialogues. The Urdu

knowing audiences of North India are literally mad after "Meher's" Urdu speech.

Other cast includes Miss Gulab, Miss Anusuya, Mr. Ashiq Husein, Kantilal, Bhat, Haridas, Fazlu and Himat etc.

## FROM MANY CALLINGS

Even as no motion picture has ever been made in a city of Hollywood, few "one hundred per cent" actors can be found in Hollywood.

No motion pictures have been filmed in the city of Hollywood, because the place now known as Hollywood was annexed to Los Angeles before the first motion picture was made, and it is now within the limits of the City of the Angeles.

As for the actors, a "one hundred per cent" actor is one who was born to the stage from theatrical parents or who has never engaged in any other profession but acting.

Here are some of the less than "hundred per centers", among whom are some of the greatest stars of the screen.

Clark Gable worked in a tyre factory, was an oil worker, a lumberjack, and a salesman before he became an actor.

Wallace Beery was a waterboy in a circus, a wiper in a railway terminal, an ironworker, an elephant trainer and a business manager.

Greta Garbo was a model in a Stockholm department store. Myrna Loy was a dancing teacher, and Norma Shearer was a photographer's model.

Robert Montgomery served as an apprentice on an oil tanker and worked in a locomotive plant. Charles Laughton served many years as a hotel clerk and manager, while Robert Taylor studied for the medical profession.

William Powell's first thoughts were of law, and Elizabeth Allan

## "LLOYDS OF LONDON" Second Week At Regal

Against the turbulent canvas of adventure and intrigue which forms the pulse-stirring background of "Lloyds of London" the picture that has startled two continents and which is continued for the 2nd week from to-day at the Regal Theatre there stands out one of the great love stories of all time, when fierce, courage and vengeful fury fought to the death for a love that flamed while the fate of an empire hung in the balance. Packed with the thrill of forbidden kisses that changed the destiny of a whole Empire, as the fateful lovers forgot everything but that they were man and woman in each other's arms, the new Twentieth-Century Fox triumph tells the story of human passions that were inextricably woven with the course of history.

"Lloyds of London" stands out as one of the greatest triumphs of Darryl F. Zanuck, Twentieth Century-Fox production chief. Directed by Henry King, with Kenneth Macgowan as associate producer, the screen play of "Lloyds of London" was adapted by Ernest Pascal and Walter Ferris from an original story by Curtis Kenyon.

chose school teaching before acting.

Bruce Cabot was a rancher and cotton buyer, and Robert Benchley was and still is a well-known journalist.

Buddy Ebsen took a pre-medical course, and worked as a counter-man in a restaurant in New York's Pennsylvania Station before he faced the footlights and, later, the motion picture cameras.

Nelson Eddy studied singing while working as a Philadelphia newspaper reporter, and Allan Jones earned his first salary driving a steam shovel in the coal fields.

Madge Evans and Betty Furness were models, and Charlie Grapevin was an author and composer.

Julie Haydon worked in art shops and department stores. Guy Kibbee was a successful printer, and Frank Morgan sold bitters, tooth-brushes, land and was also a cowboy.

George Murphy was a Wall Street clerk and a ballroom dancer, and Edward Norris was a newspaper reporter.

Nat Pendleton was a wrestling champion, auditor, purchasing agent, film producer and secret service agent, and Leonard Penn first worked as an efficiency engineer.

Rosalind Russell's first job was a riding instructor. Cora Witherspoon was a costume designer, and Robert Young first earned his money in a chemist's shop, then a newspaper office, a building and loan association, and in a bank.

A Scene from  
Vishnu Cine-  
tone's 'Gulbadan'  
which is running  
second week at  
Lamington  
Talkies.





# About Studios And Stars



"You Only Love Once" at the Excelsior.



Vasanti, Vimalabai and Shanta Apte in "Dunya Na Mane," a Prabhat Picture



Krishna Ras-Krēda scene from Jayshree films "Nandkumar"

## NEW - THEATRES

### Studio Notes

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Anath-Ashram" has been released at Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Quetta, Mussoorie, and is making box-office records. The Picture has created a newer atmosphere of entertainment and Uma after several months has again come to the fore-front in the Cine-circle. Najam though a new-comer to New Theatres fold has given a brilliant performance and has given Uma a most valuable support. Amongst the others in the cast special mention should be made of Jagdish, Nawab, Nemo and Kidar. The song-hits are unique and credit should go to Uma, Kalyani and Najam for this. We congratulate Hem Chunder on his achievement, and now that he is a happily married man, he should go ahead with double vigour in his film career.

Director Barua is busy in putting some finishing touches to his film "Mukti". Both the versions are ready for release and all the preliminary arrangements for same are complete. The public expectation about "Mukti" is very high and there is not the least doubt that the public will find in "Mukti" something greater and bigger than what they expected. From the entertainment point of view—the film has broken into new fields of drama and romance—hitherto undiscovered. People suffering from chronic mental depression and sadness will find in "Mukti" a great cheering remedy. The song numbers, dance sequences and music-hits are extraordinarily brilliant. Wait till you see the picture—and you will say more than what the producers venture to say or declare.

Nitin Bose is going ahead with the paper-works, which are almost complete. Planning of the Sets and Costuming has also been taken up and the departments concerned are ready to start their work early this week. They have got a stiffer job this time—but the men are glad to get to do something new.

The Sound Studio floor is clear of "Mukti" Sets and Nitin Bose's double version picture takes possession of same—by the time these lines are in print. Different technicians in Nitin Bose's picture are Rai Chand Boral (Music) and Mukul Bose (Recording.)

"Vidyapati" another extremely touching scene was shot last week in Studio No. 1 in an interior set. While the story's action takes place in many more colourful sets, we are confident that the team of skilled artists, under the direction of the versatile chief, Mr. P. N. Roy will give all that is best in decoration and craftsmanship, displaying rare sense of art and aesthetic in their execution.

The scene depicts the reception of poet Vidyapati immediately after the 'Spring Festivity' where the poet is seen singing one of the best pieces from his work.



Piroj, lady comedian, who appears in 'Premveer' at Majestic.

### "PREMVEER" AT MAJESTIC

A light musical comedy of the Western type should provide a welcome variation from the stock type of Indian pictures. "Premveer" at the Majestic is such a kind of picture. It has that sort of 'swing' music and amusing happenings which we are used to see in the American comedies. In this Indian picture there are spectacular scenes—such as the College Boys chorus, the Shakuntala Tableau and the mewadi duet sequence. A typically Indian college provides the background for all this grandeur and a breathless love-story links together lively chain of entertaining sequences. Almost all the characters in "Premveer" are by themselves comedy roles and the little characteristics and mannerisms of people like a professor of Mathematics, a Rao Bahadur, a tonic-manufacturer and a bogus barrister provide plenty of hilarity. The smart work of Vinayak, Ashalata and Phiroze deserves special mention.

These famous lines illustrate the inner philosophy of his life—"The more my eyes feasting on beauty, it knows no satiety!"

Studio No. 2 Director Hem Chunder immediately after the success of his great picture "Anath Ashram" and after the termination of his happy wedding, is seen busy at Studio No. 2 expediting the script of his next social picture. An action drama of Love and Sacrifice—it has a significance far deeper than what it is ostensibly concerned. We hope, under the able direction of Mr. Hem Chunder, and with a team of celebrated players, it will leap into life, with all the force and glamour of perfect entertainment, through the medium of the audible screen.

### NAIR FAMILY EXCOMMUNICATED

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 11. His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin has declared the members of an ancient Nair family in Trippunithura as outcastes for the "sin" of giving a cosmopolitan tea party in their house. They would not hereafter be allowed to enter temples, attend social functions as Caste Hindus or requisition the services of Caste Hindu priests for religious ceremonies in their houses.

"This stigma" the Royal Command added, "will be removed if they perform 'Prayashchittam' within a stipulated period of 41 days".—United Press.

### U. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNED

LUCKNOW, September 11. The U. P. Legislative Council adjourned 'sine die' this afternoon. Before adjournment the House passed a Bill to amend the U. P. Municipalities Act, and the U. P. Stay of Proceedings in Revenue Courts Bill, which were sent up by the Assembly, while consideration of a Bill to amend the Agra Tenancy Act was postponed. The Revenue Minister announced that a Committee for the revision of rents and revenues, consisting of 25 members, is likely to be appointed on September 2.

P. Assembly voted further grant's all the cuts having been withdrawn.—A.P.



# NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN Bullion Quiet And Wheat Easy

On Saturday crossrates ruled easy.  
**NEW YORK COTTON WEAK.**  
 New York cotton was weak on weekend liquidation despite steadiness of Liverpool.  
**BULLION QUIET.**  
 London gold and silver ruled quiet.  
**WHEAT EASY.**  
 Wheat was easy. Jute was dull.  
**WALL STREET EASY.**  
 The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was easy.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

| DECEMBER 1937    |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Previous closing | New York, Sept. 11. 8.97 |
| To-day's opening | 8.98                     |
| Difference       | +0.01                    |
| To-day's closing | 8.91                     |
| Difference       | -0.06                    |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

| JANUARY 1938     |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Previous closing | Liverpool, Sept. 11. 5.33 |
| To-day's opening | 5.28                      |
| Difference       | -0.05                     |
| To-day's closing | 5.30                      |
| Difference       | -0.03                     |

**BROACH EXPECTATION**  
 New April May Rs. 185-8

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Cotton showed further easiness on weekend liquidation despite steadiness of Liverpool but at the lower level the market offered better resistance.  
 Trading in December commenced at 8.98 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. After early steadiness prices gave way under scattered selling and liquidation partially influenced by lower outside markets under which December gradually eased and closed at 8.91 with a decline of 6 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—  
 July (9.14/9.13) 9.03/9.02  
 October (9.10/9.09) 8.98/8.97  
 December (9.13/9.13) 9.00/9.01

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

American October (5.26) 5.24  
 American December (5.30) 5.27  
 Sakels November (7.32) 7.31  
 Sakels January (7.45) 7.44

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.  
 There was no business at night.

### LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

**TEA**  
 Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4  
 Indian Pekoe higher (3-10) 3-10  
 Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2  
 Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

**JUTE**  
 New Crop September October (£20 1/2 paid and buyers) £20 5/8 paid and value.  
 Dunlop September (£23 1/4) £23 1/4  
 Lightning September (£22) £22 sellers

**RUBBER**  
 Spot (9 5/15 value) closed  
 Forward July September (9 7/16 paid and value) closed.

**LINSEED**  
 Castorseed Bombay September October (£15 sellers) £15 sellers  
 Linseed Calcutta September October (£15 1/8) £15 1/8 sellers  
 Linseed La Plata September (£13 1/8) £13 1/8 sellers  
 Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 1/4 paid.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 104 1/2 and December 103 1/2. Prices eased on local selling and liquidation resulting from lower outside cables with very little support appearing.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

#### Latest Quotations

| T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| New York, Sept. 11.      |           |
| Previous closing         | 4.94 9/16 |
| To-day's opening         | 4.94 9/16 |
| To-day's closing         | 4.94 5/8  |

| T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK. |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| London, Sept. 11.         |         |
| Previous closing          | 4.94.62 |
| To-day's opening          | 4.94.70 |
| To-day's closing          | 4.94.57 |

#### FRANC RATE

| London, Sept. 11. |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Previous closing  | 138.93 |
| To-day's opening  | 138.87 |
| To-day's closing  | 138.96 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 11.  
 London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.70 and then fell to 4.94.62 on further selling but eventually the rate steadied but closed at 4.94.57.

Franc opened at 138.87 and thereafter improved slightly to 138.94 on dwindling pressure but closed at 138.96.

#### CROSS RATES

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)   | 1-6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay (10.563)     | 10.564  |
| New York on Bombay (37.37)   | 37.35   |
| Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4)  | 0.93    |
| London on Milan (93.96)      | 93.97   |
| London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) | 1-2 3/8 |
| London on Kobe (1-2)         | 1-2     |

#### DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.  
 4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.  
 6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

#### LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—  
 Tin (£263 1/4 buyers £263 1/2 sellers. Very steady) closed.  
 Lead (£21 7/8 buyers £21 15/16 sellers. Barely steady) closed.  
 Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £63) closed.  
 Glasgow Iron sh. (107.0) closed.

## SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 11.  
 The following cable information was received from London to-night:—  
 "Very small business. No special feature."

#### LONDON SILVER

| London, Sept. 11. |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Spot              | (19 15/16d.) 19 15/16d. |
| Forward           | 19 15/16d. 19 7/8d.     |

#### LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 11.  
 Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-7

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT

### Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 11.  
 Liverpool Wheat October closed at 102 7/8 as against the previous closing 104 5/8

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 11.  
 Chicago wheat opened easy with September at 1.04 1/2. Prices declined on weekend liquidation and commission house selling following bearish Government crop reports.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET EASY

### Wall Street Irregular

#### (SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON Sept. 11.  
 On the money market, the amount of credit seeking short term employment continues to increase with remarkable rapidity which is attributed to the desire on the part of large interests to retain liquidity during the international uncertainty. The glut however is not all money, especially to discount brokers whose treasury bill rations have been severely reduced owing to keen outside competition.  
 In the foreign exchanges the franc was quieter, needing only a slight intermittent support from French control.

Wall Street was irregular.

## WHEAT AND LINSEED

### Closing Quotations

| Bombay, Sept. 11. |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Wheat September   | 5 4 3  |
| Wheat January     | 5 10 6 |
| Wheat May         | 5 6 0  |
| Linseed September | 8 3 3  |
| Linseed May       | 7 15 3 |

## BOMBAY BULLION

| Bombay, Sept. 11.              |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Silver ready                   | 51 6 0  |
| Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva | 51 6 0  |
| Silver 2nd settlement Asho     | 51 8 0  |
| Gold ready                     | 34 13 6 |
| Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva   | 34 13 6 |
| Gold 2nd settlement Asho       | 34 12 6 |
| Sovereigns                     | 22 3 0  |

### BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

| Bombay, Sept. 11.  |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| May 1938 Sept 1937 |                        |
| Rates at 11-0 a.m. | Rs. a. p. 7 15 9 8 3 9 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 7 15 9 8 4 0           |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m.  | 7 15 9 8 4 0           |
| Rates at 6-0 p.m.  | 7 14 6 8 4 0           |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 11.  
 To-day's opening rates were as follows:—  
 General Motors (dol 51 7/8) dol 48 5/8  
 Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 51 5/8) dol 50  
 U S Steel Common (dol 99 1/8) dol 94 1/8  
 U S Steel Preference (dol 128) dol 126

## BARSI MILL STRIKE

### Proprietors Decline To Negotiate With Workers' Representatives

BARSI, Sept. 11.  
 Mr. Kathle, (Barsi) Congress, M. L. A., has issued the following statement: "The Lokmanya mill strike situation has worsened. Mill-owner is adamant. Workers' demands are just and human. Workers are prepared to refer the wage increase issue to an impartial tribunal provided the mill-owner gives assurance of no victimisation and of immediately redressing other grievances. The mill-owner refused to open negotiations arranged by the Mamlatdar between the mill-owner and the workers' representatives—myself and Mr. Karhadkar.  
 "My heartfelt thanks to the Mamlatdar. Workers are firm. Congress Committee and citizens are in full sympathy."

## CAPT. SAMS WINS VICEROY'S PRIZE

(From Our Correspondent.)  
 SIMLA, Sept. 10.  
 The Viceroy opened the 65th annual Exhibition of Simla Fine Arts Society at the Christ Church School this afternoon.  
 Thirty-one prizes were awarded for meritorious exhibits and a very large number were commended. The Viceroy's prize of Rs. 150 and the Society's silver medal was awarded to Capt. R. H.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.  
 Following a decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at 2 p.m. with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 186/8 and declined to Rs. 185/12 a new low level. There was some nervous unloading as crop prospects are now better here. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points on parity with the overnight decline in New York prices. Later on Liverpool was reported 4 points down and with scattered covering prices improved to Rs. 186/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

|             | Rs. a. p. |
|-------------|-----------|
| Broach A/M. | 186 0 0   |
| Oomra D/J.  | 166 8 0   |
| Bengal D/J  | 141 8 0   |

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 11.  
 The local silver market was quiet to-day with scattered selling and gold was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Business was restricted and quotations were as under:—

| GOLD.    |  | Rs. a. p. |
|----------|--|-----------|
| Ready    |  | 34 14 0   |
| Bhadarva |  | 34 14 0   |
| Aso      |  | 34 13 0   |
| SILVER.  |  | Rs. a. p. |
| Ready    |  | 51 8 0    |
| Bhadarva |  | 51 8 0    |
| Aso      |  | 51 9 0    |

## Gold Exports

Bombay, Sept. 11.  
 The total amount of gold shipped from Bombay this week amounted to Rs. 928,625. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now stands at Rs. 3,03,05,38,413.

## Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Sept. 11.  
 Linseed oil is improving in London. American crop is fair and unfavourable weather in U.S.A. is helping improvement. Owing to disturbed political situation there was some speculative buying in the local market with short covering and quotations were as under:—

|                   | Rs. a. p. |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Linseed September | 8 3 6     |
| Linseed May       | 7 15 6    |
| Wheat September   | 5 5 6     |
| Wheat January     | 5 10 9    |
| Wheat May         | 5 6 0     |

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 11.  
 The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

## CAWNPORE LABOUR ENQUIRY

### Rajen Babu Holds Informal Talks With Employers And Mazdoor Sabha

CAWNPORE, September 11.  
 Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here from Lucknow yesterday night in connection with the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee of which he is the Chairman. He held informal discussions with the representatives of the Employers' Association and the Mazdoor Sabha.

It is understood, it was suggested before the Committee commenced its sittings, that the lock-outs declared by the Mills and strikes should be withdrawn and that the dismissal of the workers for inefficiency and measure of disciplinary action should be treated as suspension, until the Enquiry Committee submitted its findings. The talks are inconclusive.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is leaving to-night for Patna and will return here on September 14.—A.P.

Sams, R. E., for his picture "Loch near Aviemore."

Indian exhibitors included Messrs. N. R. Sardesai, M. S. Satwalekar, S. L. Haldankar, M. K. Parandekar and M. S. Joshi. Governor's prize for best picture by lady went to Mrs. M. Burnett.

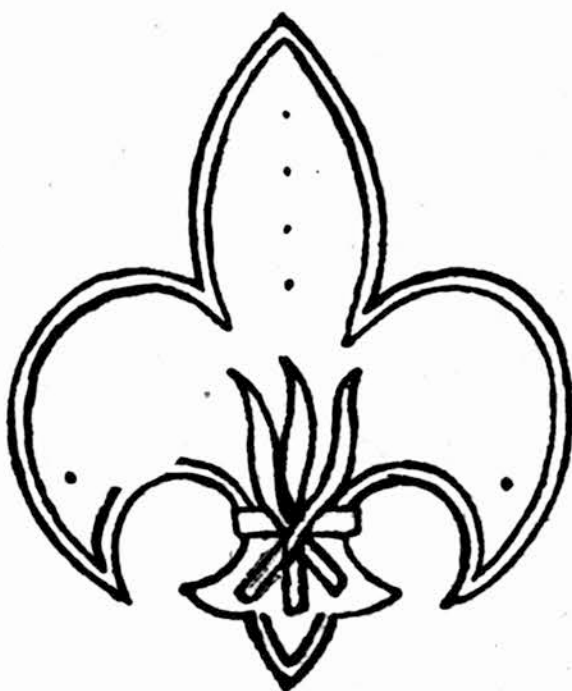




The fleur-de-lys is the background of the international Scout badge. The fleur-de-lys originated in England and has been subsequently adopted by independent Scout Movements in other countries with suitable alterations and additions to make the badge distinctive for their particular countries. The distinctive features of the B. P. badge are an arrow on the central petal and two five-pointed stars on the other petals to symbolise the ten Scout laws. The American Scouts retain the fleur-de-lys and the two five-pointed stars, but in the heart of the badge is an eagle with its wings spread, holding in its claws a shield with the stars and stripes.

The Seva Samiti in India has also retained the international Scout badge as its background, and its distinctive features are the Swastika in the heart of the badge which may be interpreted as the symbol of Hinduism, and the star and crescent at the top of the central petal to represent Islam. Ten dots in the central band represent the ten Scout laws. On the whole the badge of the Seva Samiti is unfortunately conceived, as it stresses the

proval the following eleven Scout Laws instead of the ten Scout Laws of the B. P. Movement and the twelve Scout Laws of the American Scouts. The general statement of the laws has been made simple in order to delete all explanatory and supplementary clauses from the body of the laws themselves. The explanatory



Our Scout Badge.

clauses will be added after the statement of the laws. The eleven laws are as follows:—

1. A Scout is trustworthy.
2. A Scout is loyal.
3. A Scout is helpful.
4. A Scout is friendly.
5. A Scout is courteous.
6. A Scout is kind.
7. A Scout is disciplined.
8. A Scout is cheerful.
9. A Scout is thrifty.
10. A Scout is brave.
11. A Scout is clean.

I shall give subsequently the details, implications and explanations of each of these laws which remain the main foundation of the training of the Scout in citizenship.

#### The Allied Movements

The allied branches of the Indian Scout Association will remain parts of the parent body and will be governed by the same constitution. The following will remain the main branches of the National Scout Movement:

The Lion Cubs will include in their membership packs of all boys and girls under twelve years of age. The B. P. Movement makes a distinction between the "Wolf Cubs" and the "Bluebirds" for boys and girls under twelve years of age, and the 'Seva Samiti' has also organised the "Lion Cubs" and "Bul-Buls" on the same principle; the Constitution Committee of the National Scout Association accepts the principle of co-education for children and considers it a sound education principle to bring up children of both sexes of tender age in mutual companionship, thereby paving the way for healthy sex life in the future. Packs of boys and girls may however be organised separately wherever desired.

Boys and girls above twelve years of age and under eighteen years of age become members of "Boy Scout" and "Girl Scouts" troops organised separately but they will remain members of common District, Provincial and National Associations. Thus the benefit of close co-operation and social contact between the two sections will be maintained unlike the B. P. Movement where both sections are entirely independent of each other and social contact between them has hardly even been encouraged in practice. It is not desirable to

give distinctive names like Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to the two sections as the principle of co-operation and identity of interests in life makes both the sexes participants of the common life of the community.

Though both Boy and Girl Scouts are members of the same movement, no effort will be spared to make details of scoutcraft suitable to the two sexes.

Young persons above eighteen years of age will be called "Pioneers" and they will form themselves into separate Groups. The course of training of the Pioneers will resemble that of the Rovers and Rangers of the B. P. Movement, though much greater stress will be laid on the training for leadership and active service for the community in Pioneer Groups. As a matter of fact the Pioneers in course of time will represent the "finished products" of the National Scout Movement, participating in and contributing to all nation-building activities.

#### The Constitution

The Constitution Committee of the Indian National Scout Association (I N S A) has completed its labours. Considering the urgency of organising the new movement, the Committee has completed its work in less than a month's time. The full Provisional Committee will meet in the middle of this month to adopt the Constitution, and then the Organisation Committee will be summoned to start organisation work, and affiliate troops. The most salient features of the New Constitution are that it is completely democratised, and that it is Indian in its conception, administration, organisation and technique. The Pledge and the Constitution are such that Indian youth of any religious denomination and political view may join the movement and take advantage of the educational possibilities of the Scout Movement and make himself or herself useful to the country. The special merit of the constitution is that it gives full freedom to every individual member and yet keeps itself entirely aloof from controversial spheres of religion and politics. Another feature of the constitution is its elasticity which guarantees the fullest possible scope for growth and progress. The Constitution leaves the door open for affiliation of or with any Indian or International organisation which has common aims and ideals. Whilst the Indian National Scout Association emerges as a completely national movement suitable to Indian conditions, the constitution maintains all the features of the International Scout Movement and is born to take its place as a member of the World Scout Brotherhood.

#### Official Reactions

At last we are told that Madras is assured that H. E. the Viceroy is giving serious attention to its demand for disaffiliation from Imperial Headquarters. Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy has returned from his visit to the Viceroy and I am informed from a very reliable source that he has not minced matters and has told the Viceroy that nothing but disaffiliation will satisfy the Indian Scouts.

It must not be forgotten that for a very long time H. E. the Viceroy, the Provincial Chief Scouts and the Imperial Head-

quarters maintained a studied silence, and even communications were not honoured with a courteous reply. This silence exasperated the Provincial Headquarters and the chair of ultimatums demanding a reply before a fixed date followed. These ultimatums seem to have compelled the Simla heights to forget the comfortable belief that the "artificial" agitation caused by some indiscreet remarks of the Chief Scout will soon be forgotten and will die out. It appears that the officials did not realise that the remarks of the Chief Scout had merely given an opportunity to the utter discontent that had smouldered under the surface of the Scout Movement for the last so many years. During the last decade, whilst individuals with firm convictions like Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji had resigned, there were many who had remained in the movement, though firmly realising the utter worthlessness of the B. P. Movement to satisfy our national aspirations and purposes. It is these elements which are now in revolt, and backed by sympathetic Provincial Governments, they are going to brook no delay in finally severing the knot which tied them to the

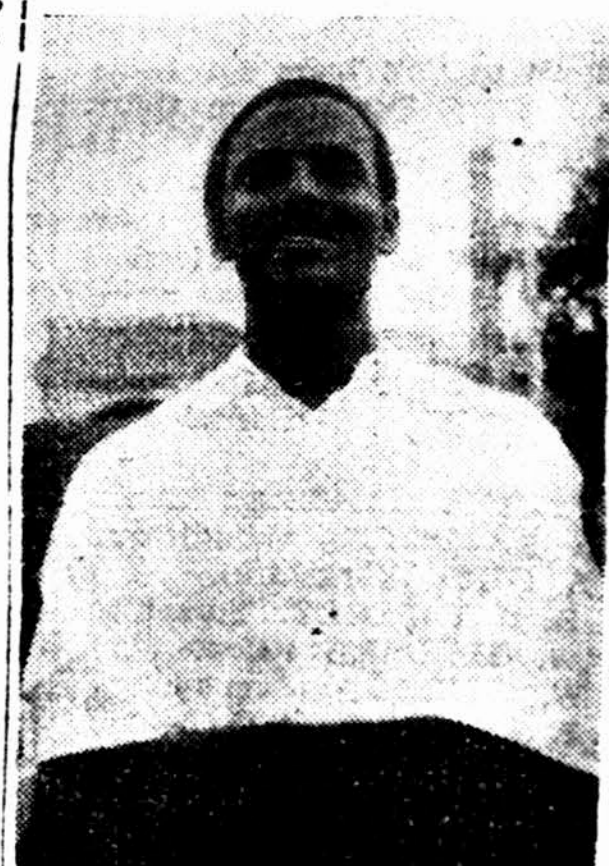


S. L. Sahni, B.A., Cubmaster, National Cub Pack, Mazagon.

communal aspect, and other communities may demand the addition of their respective religious symbols on the badge, thus disfiguring it beyond recognition. The Swastika has now come to stay as the symbol of Fascism and hence its presence on the Scout badge may become more unwelcome. The Constitution Committee of the Indian National Scout Association in Bombay has adopted for the approval of the general body the International Scout badge with only two distinctive additions. In the heart of the badge is a camp fire with three flames emanating from three logs. The camp fire represents the outdoor life which is the fundamental basis of Scout training, whilst the three flames represent the three-fold Scout Pledge. The fire by itself is the symbol of energy and power. There are three, four and three dots respectively on the right, central and left petals of the fleur-de-lys to represent the eleven Scout laws of the National Scouts.

#### The Scout Laws

The Constitution Committee has also adopted for general ap-



Mr. E. J. S. Ram, B.A., D.P.E. (Madras), Scouter, National Scout Troop, Mazagon.

apron strings of the British Empire.

Now the Viceroy has found another method to delay consideration of the demand for disaffiliation. He has trotted out

#### Open Air Trip Coupon

To Post Box 565, Bombay.  
Dear Aries.

Please enroll me as a member of the coming trip.

Name: .....

Address: .....

the excuse that he is unable to move unless he hears the opinion and decisions of the other Provinces in India, Madras, Bombay, C. P. and Sind have already demanded disaffiliation. There is no

(Continued on page 23)



# Sport From All Quarters

## P. HENDREN FOR INDIA

To Coach Indian  
Cricketers

Pasty Hendren, the famous Middlesex and England cricketer has been engaged as a coach by the Indian Cricket Board of Control for the 1938-39 season to coach the Indian players in preparation for the M. C. C. team's tour of India in 1939-40. There will be another coach appointed.

Pasty Hendren is retiring from Middlesex cricket at the end of this season. He has toured Australia more than once and on his last visit there he acted as coach in Adelaide. On that visit he fell seriously ill on board with typhoid fever and pleurisy and had to be brought ashore in an ambulance and conveyed to the Colombo General Hospital, where he was an inmate for nearly a month.

## LORD TENNYSON'S CRICKET TEAM TO TOUR INDIA

Five Amateurs And Eleven  
Professionals Will Arrive  
In Bombay On Oct 28

Lord Tennyson's team for India will sail from England on October 14, arriving in Bombay on October 28.

Of the sixteen there are five amateurs and the rest professionals. Nine of the team have represented England in Test matches.

The following is the full team:  
LORD TENNYSON (Hants), Captain.

CAPT. I. O. JAMESON (Hants)  
I. A. R. FEEBLES (Middlesex).  
P. A. GIBB (Yorkshire).  
W. R. N. YARDLEY (Yorkshire).  
T. W. GODDARD (Gloucester).  
A. W. WELLARD (Somerset).  
T. S. WORTHINGTON (Derby).  
W. J. EDRICH (Middlesex).  
A. R. GOVER (Surrey).  
J. H. PARKS (Sussex).  
JAS. LANGRIDGE (Sussex).  
J. HARDSTAFF (Notts).  
PETER SMITH (Essex).  
N. MCCORKELL (Hants).  
G. POPE (Derbyshire).

## £600 GOLF PRIZE FOR SARAZEN

Gene Sarazen won the first prize of £600 in the Chicago Open tournament. He beat Horton Smith, Ky Laffoon, and the London-born professional, Harry Cooper, by one stroke with a total of 290 for 72 holes.

Lawson Little, former British and American Amateur champion, finished 11th with 300. Sam Snead and Ralph Guldahl, of the American Ryder Cup team, were seventh and eighth, with 296 and 299.

Sarazen faltered in the last round, which was played in the rain, and took 75. His total was made up of 72, 72, 71, and 75.

## FRENCHMAN BREAKS WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD

Jacques Cartonnnet, of France, using the new "butterfly" stroke, broke the world's 100 metres breast-stroke record at Toulouse.

His time 1min. 9sec. beat the previous best of Johnny Higgins, the American exponent of the new stroke, by one second.

## SPORTS IN JAPAN

### Both Indigenous And Imported Varieties Steadily Gain In Popularity

(From A Correspondent.)

Sports in Japan may be divided into two, indigenous and foreign. Of the former, those which still hold the interest of the people include Judo (Jujutsu), Kendo (Ken-jutsu), Sumo or Wrestling, Kyudo or Archery, and Swimming (native styles). Since the introduction of Western sports, however, the Japanese have turned their attention to the development of imported sports among themselves. During the past few decades they have made such a remarkable progress in the sports, as will be seen in the results they obtained at the Tenth Olympiad at Los Angeles in 1932 and the Davis Cup tournament. Baseball stands pre-eminent among the imported forms of sport in the matter of popularity, and golf is beginning also to become popular with the opening of public courses. The following is a brief account of these sports, both traditional and Western.

#### Fencing

Kendo, the art of handling a sword, corresponds to European fencing and is as old as Japanese history. It was with the rise of the military class in the twelfth century, however, that fencing made its most rapid development. At present it is most popular among the police, military officers and students as a kind of gymnastic exercise, and as an aid to mental discipline. In practising Kendo, bamboo staves are used instead of swords, and the face and body are protected by guards. A match consists of three contests, the one who wins twice being considered the victor. National contests take place nowadays at the annual meetings of the Butokukai or Association for Preserving the Martial Arts, in Kyoto, and at meetings of the fencing champions of the police, school, etc.

#### Wrestling

Judo, internationally renowned nowadays, is a kind of wrestling peculiar to Japan. While Kendo is not now of much practical value when men go out unarmed, Judo is a useful method of self-defence for women as well as men. The art of Judo is based on the utilisation of the strength of your antagonist to your own advantage, so that the weaker may actually overcome the stronger. It was introduced into Japan in the 17th century by a naturalised Chinese, and gradually spread among the military classes. It was neglected, however, for a time after the Restoration (1868) and its revival was chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. Kano Jigoro, a member of the House of Peers and the superintendent of the Kodokan, the centre of the art of Judo, in Tokyo.

Sumo, is another form of wrestling, performed, chiefly, however, if not entirely, by professionals, who devote their life to acquiring and displaying the art. It is of very ancient origin, dating from as early as 23 B.C., and appears to have been patronised by the Imperial Court from generation to generation. During the Tokugawa, Shogunate, it received great encouragement and protection from the warrior classes, and the area for annual matches at Edo

(Tokyo), selected in 1781, still remains as the place of same function, now named the Kokugi-kan (National Game Amphitheatre). The wrestling tournaments last for eleven days and are given twice a year in January and May. The Kokugi-kan can accommodate 12,000 spectators.

#### Archery

Kyudo, or Archery, is also an old art of shooting necessary for the military classes in feudal times. It was much practised during the Tokugawa Period, notwithstanding the introduction of fire-arms. The Sanju-Sangen-do at Kyoto, a temple thirty-three KEN, or 396 ft. long, was greatly patronised for the practice of archery, the later a temple of the same length, erected in Edo (Tokyo), was also used for the same purpose. This graceful art has recently been revived, particularly among students as an aid to mental discipline.

#### Swimming

Swimming is one of Japan's major sports and has been handed down from time immemorial. It is quite natural that the people are adept in swimming, as the country is surrounded on all sides by the sea, easily accessible by the people. In addition, the temperature of the water in summer is such as to allow of prolonged immersion.

The Western crawl, which was introduced into Japan, has been developed into a more perfect stroke by the Japanese, and they produced both World and Olympic records in the Los Angeles meet. An All-Japan Swimming Championship contest is held annually by the Japan Aquatic Sports League which was organised in 1925.

#### Baseball

Baseball is played everywhere, as keenly as in the United States. There is intense rivalry among the nines of the universities, colleges, and schools, and among those of some of the cities, and organisations of various kinds throughout the country. Frequently American teams come to Japan to cross bats with Japanese teams, who also tour the United States. In the month of February, 1935, the first Japanese professional baseball team visited America where they enjoyed considerable success and popularity. The greatest attractions of the game in Tokyo are the matches organised by the leading universities of the capital, in spring and autumn. In the Kwansai district, tournaments held by the secondary schools in the Spring and summer also attract large crowds. Among many stadiums of varying size, the Jingu Stadium in Tokyo and the Koshien Stadium near Osaka are typical ones.

#### Tennis, Football And Golf

Tennis is the most popular of the imported games, after baseball. Tennis courts are to be found almost everywhere, and the game is played by both men and women. Some of Japan's players have attained international renown in the contests for the Davis Cup.

Football was introduced into Ja-

## BRITISH AMATEUR CYCLING

E. V. Mills Sets Up Two  
Records

E. V. Mills (Addiscombe C. C.) beat the British amateur one mile standing start unpaced record at Herne Hill by covering the distance in 2min. 1 1-5sec. The previous best of 2min. 2 1-5sec. stood to the credit of F. W. Southall.

Mills also created new figures for three-quarters of a mile, accomplishing a time of 1min. 29 4-5sec. as against Southall's record of 1min. 30 2-5sec.

## CHALLENGE TO BRITISH GOLF CHAMPION

Members of the Belmont Country Club at Boston (Mass.) have cabled to Henry Cotton, British Open champion, challenging him to a return match over 72 holes with Densmore Shute.

Cotton beat Shute by 6 and 5 in a 72holes match at Walton Heath for a prize of £500 presented by the "News of the World."

The challenge asks Cotton to name any terms he desires.

Cotton, who is at Bad Ems, said that he was prepared to meet Shute in a return "world championship" match in America provided the offer was large enough.

"It would have to be a large sum," added the Open champion.

pan later than baseball and tennis, but it has already acquired a strong hold on the colleges and universities. The Japan Football Association was organised in 1921 in Tokyo, and since then both Association and Rugby football have become popular.

Golf has also gained ground in Japan recently, and clubs are to be found in practically all large cities and their environs. There are about sixty links in all. These have been laid out in good situations by experienced gold enthusiasts, and fulfil the most exacting requirements of players.

#### Rowing

Rowing has been taken up by the different colleges and universities, and contests are held every year. The River Sumida in Tokyo, and the River Seta, near Kyoto, are favourite resorts of the Tokyo and Kyoto University teams.

#### Field Sports

Tract and Field Sports came to Japan about half a century ago, but they have been enthusiastically taken up. In 1912 Japan took part in the World Olympic Games for the first time, and at the last Olympiad they achieved comparatively good results, but not so brilliantly as did their team mates in the aquatic events. A national athletic meeting is held in the autumn every year in the Stadium of the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo.

Horse Racing is gaining popularity, and turf fans increase year by year. The Tokyo Race Club's Fuchu racecourse, in the suburbs of Tokyo, is the largest in Japan, having a total area of about 200 acres. Its spacious stand can accommodate more than 23,000 spectators.

There are eleven big race clubs of which the most popular are the

(Continued on page 27)



# SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

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**37**

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## Don't Miss Your Copy

### Women In Prison

#### Recent Reforms In Great Britain

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, a great-nephew of Elizabeth Fry, the famous prison reformer, who opened an Elizabeth Fry Exhibition at Norwich. The other day, compared the conditions prevailing in prisons now with those existing in Miss Fry's time.

The number of women prisoners was now comparatively small, the women's average daily population in the prison being about 600. "In these women's prisons we are attempting to concentrate upon the reforming side of prison life." Sir Samuel went on. "We are attempting so to carry out the condition of prison life as to make it as easy as possible for the women to find a new start in life when they leave prison."

"Take first the accommodation. Some of the buildings. I quite admit, are out of date. They were built a century ago when conditions were very different from what they are to-day and I should like to see these buildings changed. That may take time,

but even within our limitations we are attempting to develop this reformatory side of prison life as distinct from the deterrent side. They no longer talk about cells. Each woman prisoner has her own room and those of you who have seen those rooms will agree that they are very different from what the ignorant would imagine a prison cell to be.

"I am told that clothes form a very important question in the administration of women's prisons. We have got away altogether from the old idea of distinctive prison clothes, and the women in these prisons dress very much like women outside. What is no less important, the wardresses do not wear the kind of uniform that we associated with wardresses in the past, and the principal officers in the prison wear their ordinary clothes."

The administrators were trying hard to keep the women prisoners on work which was useful and profitable and which would really help them to find jobs when they

## DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS,

Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD. Charni Road, Bombay.

left prison. They were assisted to find work when they were released, and while in prison there were educational classes, libraries, and up-to-date hospitals, with pre-natal and post-natal treatment.

#### "Born In Prison"

"There is, I know, a feeling—it has been expressed often to me in the House of Commons—that it is an outrageous thing that a child should be born in prison. As a matter of fact,

children, if they are born in prison, are always given an address that is not a prison address, and I have found that a number of women whose babies have been born in prison have so much appreciated the very high standard of treatment they have received that to judge from their own views, they would prefer to go on with the present arrangement. I don't say they are right and I don't say they are wrong, but it shows that we are making much better provision for women at this time than was contemplated in previous years.



# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

First of all, let me thank those of my Parsi Sisters and Brothers who very kindly sent to me the Navroze Greetings "Sal Mubarak." I happily reciprocate them to these sisters and brothers and to every reader of this Corner.—May you remain healthy and happy during this New Year and Always!

You know we are having some celebrations in connection with the Children's Week and Birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant from 26th September to 3rd October, 1937. I hope you are making full preparations to join these celebrations at the nearest centre of the Children's Association.—Or, would you be having the function just by yourselves only?

I would like to tell you what activities were carried on by the Balkan-Ji-Bari here and elsewhere during the last month—August 1937. Practically everywhere the month began with the celebration of Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary, on 1st August—the first Sunday of the month, and ended with the celebration of Krishna Janmashtami on 29th August—the last Sunday of the month.

Somehow, as I am at Khar, I am in a better position to give in these columns full particulars of the celebrations there. The Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary was celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. Shewak Bhojraj and the Krishna Janmashtami was celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. Kanti Lal. On both these occasions, children had their usual programme of stories and songs, etc., and on the latter oc-



CONDUCTED BY  
**THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION**  
INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI  
(MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT)

casion, Garba and other dances, etc., too.

The chief speaker at both the functions was Mr. Prabhulal Upadhyaya. The other speakers were Mr. M. J. Farmer at the Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary function and Mrs. Harshada Behn Diwanji at the Shri Krishna Janmashtami. On the former occasion, stories from Lokmanya Tilak's life were related to children and at the latter function they were told the stories of Shri Krishna's childhood.

I believe, you know that in Bombay, children's meetings are

page to page. If you are not its permanent subscribers, it will be better for you to reserve your copies right now, by sending four annas stamps for a copy to the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Among various other new things, it contains an announcement of a wonderful scheme, by which any boy or girl would be able to win a scholarship of Rupee Five per month for a year!

**MY FIRST SEA VOYAGE**  
(By Edward S. Davey)

A sea-voyage, however pleasant



Happy in their tedious task.  
(Photo: B. B. Vartak).

held regularly every Sunday at Khar, in the Sharda Mandir, 1st Road; at Ville Parle in the Bal Mandir, near Ishwardas Park; at Matunga in the Nappu Hall; and in Bombay in the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank. Arrangements are being made for the holding of such meetings at Santa Cruz, Borivli and Valpakhandi, Mazgaon. And the Harijan Children of Bandra also continue to meet at regular intervals.

Let me inform you quite in advance that the next issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" which will be available on 1st October 1937, will be a Special Number. As usual, it will be full of beautiful pictures and very interesting reading matter from

and health-promoting, is a monotonous affair at the best of times, and its great disadvantage, to my mind, is that one may pass with-in measurable distance of the coasts of many lands, without so much as getting even a glimpse of them. One is bundled off the Pier on to the steamer, but the boat itself rarely starts at once and one is kept hanging about for several hours.

By this time one is bound to feel rather tired and extremely thirsty, and probably very hungry as well, as the journey from home has so far been accomplished on an empty stomach except for the biscuits and tea taken hurriedly before leaving.

I embarked in the evening on

the B. I. fast mail steamer bound for Basra. Though this was only a small boat of some tons she was most comfortable and clean. At first I was unable to get a cabin accommodation by this steamer, which happened to be fully booked at the time.

There is no need of going into any details regarding the voyage from Bombay to Karachi which takes 36 hours and is extremely pleasant. Most of the other passengers disembarked at Karachi and a few more came on board there for Baghdad. By the most marvellous stroke of fortune owing to the disembarkation I was in possession of second class accommodation, berths being half-empty at Karachi for the rest of the voyage.

One morning we anchored off Bushire. A heterogeneous collection of deck passengers swarmed on board, and it was amusing to watch them all sorting themselves out in the very limited space available for them. They were all, without exception, in some kind of national dress. We reached the Persian river at Mohammerah, the port of my destination early next noon.

Although we had already submitted to the operation of vaccination before leaving Bombay in order to avoid any difficulties with the Persian authorities at Mohammerah, yet Police formalities had to be entered into, with much filling up of forms handed by the authorities who came on board the boat bursting with importance.

This wastes a good deal of time; but by dint of patience and keeping a curb on one's temper one can manage to get off. We then migrated to the next house. By the time dinner and tea were accomplished our heads were aching with the pain and heat.

**A GUESSING GAME**  
(Sent by Bro. Shamrao)

Any number of players can join in this outdoor game. One player is blindfolded and then each player in turn approaches him and asks, "How many steps shall I take?" The blindfolded player then gives instructions. "Six small steps to the left, one long step to the right, two small steps to the left," or, "three long strides," etc.

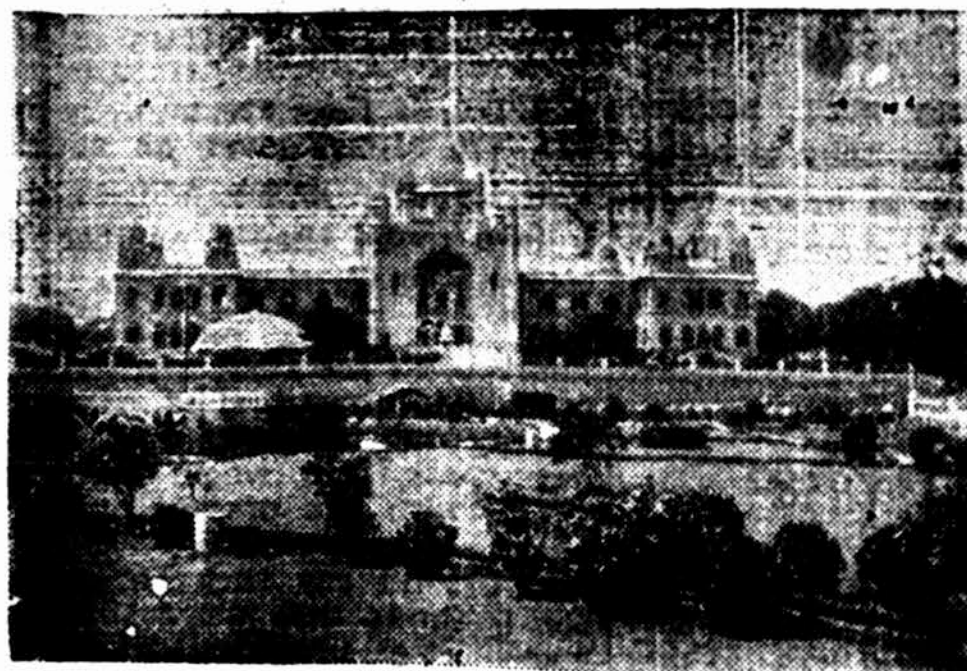
If the given number of steps lead a player to a hiding-place he may hide there. When each player has taken a turn in the game the blindfolded player feels his way about until he finds one of the players. He should touch the player's hands and arms and guess his or her name, and if he guesses correctly, this player has to be the one blindfolded. The game continues in the same way.

## REPLIES.

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. He will be glad to attend to their queries and help to solve their small difficulties to the best of his ability. Never feel shy of writing to him anything whatsoever.

The Prize Winners in the last colouring competition will be announced in the next issue of this journal. So please be on the look out!

Bro. Harish Khosla (Jammal Tawal): So happy to get your letter. You can join our Association as an Associate or Patron. Then you can start correspondence with the unknown friends. The full particulars have been forwarded to you.  
Bro. Edward Davey (Umerkhandi):



IN THE CITY.  
(Photo: Kanchanlal C. Mehta).



IN THE VILLAGE.  
(Photo: M. M. Thacker).

**FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH**

Birthday Registration  
BOMBAY CHRONICLE  
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

ADDRESS .....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY .....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY .....

Fill in and send to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"  
Khar—Bombay



## CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Very glad to hear from you after so long. Thank you for the contributions which we shall try to use as soon as convenient. Pleased to know that you are trying to enrol your friends in the Children's Association. As regards your joining the various institutions and associations named by you, well, I would like to leave it to your own sweet will to decide and do as you like. Perhaps you are making some mistakes when sending in your entries for the competitions; that is why you do not win any prize. But, certainly, you must not leave trying and awaiting "Better luck next time"!

Bro. T. A. Tansif Lodhi (Jullunder City): So pleased to see that such a great interest has been created in you for Balkan-jl-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, and "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." Everything you have sent has been duly received. Now only you have to fill up the form and return it, when you will be enrolled as Companion in the Association.

Bro. Rajendra Kothari (Girgaum): So glad to see your drawings are improving. Your 'Japa-

nese Lady' appeared last week, and I trust you saw it!

Sis. Sheila D'Mello (Nagpur): As desired, the enrolment form has been sent to you. No further monthly or yearly subscriptions are to be paid. Those who join the Children's Association pay fees once for ever. They can take part in the prize competitions without sending any entry fees. They do not however get any journal free of charge: That has to be subscribed for at the usual rates.

The Enrolment forms and full particulars of the Association have been sent to the following this

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pie stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

Full Address .....

Please write in block letters and post it to:-

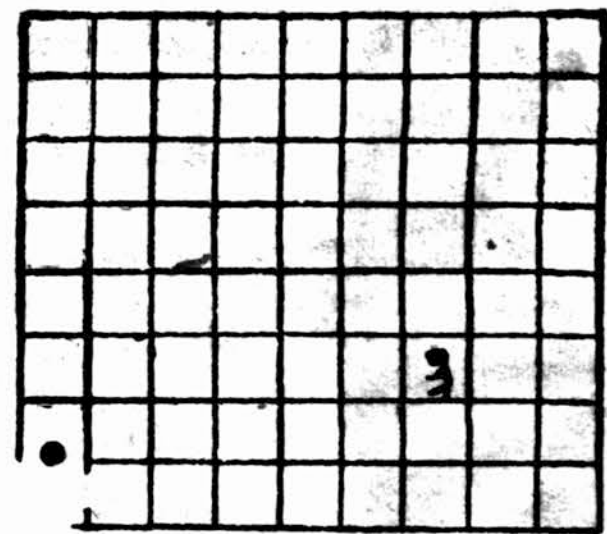
Dada—"Gulistan"  
Khar—Bombay

week:—Bro. Harish C. Khosla, Jammu Tawai; Bro. T. A. Tansif Lodhi, Jullunder City; Bro. Behramji B. Gandhi, Broach; Sir. Sheila D'Mello, Nagpur; Bro. M. D. Kanetkar, Bombay 7; Sis. Homai F. Daruwalla, Bardi.



The Little Drum Beater

### LET HIM FREE COMPETITION



The poor prisoner on the right can escape only by going through ever cell or square. Can you help him to find the way to freedom? Just draw a line of his path neatly.—Then cut the picture, and send it on to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day.

Please add to this picture a slip containing your full name, and address and age. If you are enrolled in the Children's Association, mention your Certificate Number and if you are not, enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

### CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years. can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No discrimination of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrol-



Serious and smiling "with love from us all."

## CHILDREN'S OWN PICTURE GALLERY



"Milk-maid Dance" by the girl-students of C. S. M. T. C. Practising School, Poona.



"Basket Dance" by G. T. C. W. Practising School, Poona.

ment in Balkan-jl-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and address and enclosing nine pie stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner".

Kindly address all communications directly to:-  
DADA—"Gulistan".

All Good Wishes  
Your loving,  
Dada



# In The World Of Bridge

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

## WELL BID AND WELL PLAYED SLAM

Certain bidding sequences do not permit the use of conventions—artificial or otherwise—to locate key cards. The partnership may be at a prohibitive level before it is able to agree on a trump suit. In these cases slam bidding becomes a matter for delicate inferences and complete confidence.

West, dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable.  
N-S 60 part-score.

|                                                                                                             |                                                                                         |                                                                                                        |                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>           ♠ K J 9 8<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ 8<br/>           ♣ K Q J 7 6 4 3 2         </p> |                                                                                         | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ 4 3 2<br/>           ♦ Q J 10 9 8 7<br/>           ♣ A         </p> |                                                                                         |
| <p>           ♠ 10<br/>           ♥ A K J 6 4 3<br/>           ♦ K 10 9<br/>           ♣ 9 8 5         </p> | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p>                | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> |

The bidding:

| West | North | East | South |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1♥   | 2♣    | 4♥   | 4♠    |
| Pass | 5♣    | Pass | 6♠    |
| Pass | Pass  | Pass | Pass  |

East's pre-emptive raise made cooperation difficult for North and South. From North's point of view, South's four spade bid might have been a distinct stretch—in fact, might have been a sacrifice effort.

But at the same time North recognized that a slam might very well be a laydown, depending on South's holding two Aces, not including the heart Ace which, of course, would be duplication. Since four spades had already been reached without North "agreeing" on the trump suit, asking bids could not be employed except at a level that would automatically force a slam whether it was there or not. North's acelessness precluded the use of the Four-Five No-trump Convention and, indeed, acted as a deterrent on any slam effort other than the gingerly suggestion actually employed. South, however, had no difficulty in translating the message. He reasoned that North would not give a slam-try if he had two losing cards in the opponents' suit. Secondly, the presence of two Aces rather than compensating values in the South hand induced the actual slam bid. In a sense, South's four spade bid had been highly aggressive since he risked a misfit. But now that the fit had been established, the two suits each headed by the Ace assumed greater value. The bidding was good, and the play had to be equally good for success.

West opened the heart King, dummy ruffed, and declarer immediately cleared away the club Ace. East returned a heart, quite probably reasoning South must hold the diamond Ace and analyzing that the one chance to defeat the contract lay in shortening dummy's trumps to the point where the club suit could not be used. Dummy again had to ruff, but the declarer did not fall into the error of assuming that the outstanding trumps would break 2-2.

Instead of risking everything on drawing two rounds of trumps, ending in the dummy (which would have been fatal), he led the King of spades and, when West dropped the ten, started to run off clubs. East made things as hard as possible by refusing to ruff, realizing that an early ruff would be promptly overruffed and dummy reentered with the remaining trump for the rest of the club suit.

But, finally, he had to ruff, and declarer played as East had feared—overruffed and drew East's last trump on a return trump lead to dummy.

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

### This Week's Brain Twister

|                                                                                                  |                                                                                         |                                                                                         |                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>           ♠ J 10 7 6<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ 5 4<br/>           ♣ A         </p> |                                                                                         | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> |                                                                                         |
| <p>           ♠ 8 7 6<br/>           ♥ 9 7<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ 8 4         </p>  | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> |

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

### Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister

|                                                                                         |                                                                                         |                                                                                         |                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> |                                                                                         | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> |                                                                                         |
| <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> | <p>           ♠ —<br/>           ♥ —<br/>           ♦ —<br/>           ♣ —         </p> |

There is no trump. South leads and his side must take four tricks. South leads the Ace and then

# How To Deal With Pimples

## Watch Your Diet Above All

"Although medical literature" so runs C. H. Lawrence's paper published in one of the issues of the Journal of the American Medical Association, "reveals several theories regarding the cause of acne (pimples) there is little clinical or experimental evidence to support them. Constipation, improper diet, lack of exercise, and normal aversion of youth to soap and water are predisposing factors of pimples and blackheads."

Hollander is of the theory that pimples is caused by the derangement of one of the glands of internal secretion, presumably the thyroid gland secondary to gonad activity.

Schamber wrote: "General experience will support the statement that practically all young female patients with acne exhibit a menstrual exacerbation of the eruption. The inference appears to be justified that an internal section of the sex glands or some other endocrine structure energized by the gonads is an etiologic factor of importance."

One of the most important things in the treatment of pimples is to watch your diet and as Chrisman states "it strikes at the heart or at least at the appetite of the victim."

Fatty foods, sweets, starches, butter cream, peanuts, gravies, cakes, rich desserts must be avoided. Fruit syrups, lollypops, ice-cream are taboo.

Another thing is about being constipated. It has been found out that constipated patients suffer of an exacerbation of the eruptions if there are any or the cropping of a fresh eruption if there is none.

Face powders, creams, lotions must be used sparingly. If at all because they tend to clog the pores of the skin, drying the oil inside which causes blackheads or comedones.

Nature is the real doctor for us. So sunshine, fresh air and

exercise are essential in warding off pimples.

Blackheads come when the tiny oil glands underneath are overworked, give off a thick, clogging oil. And the sweat and oil glands, as every other organs of the body are overworked during adolescence.

Avoid not water, witchhazel, bay rum, and other stimulant applications to the face, particularly the "tonics" that your barber so profusely recommends to you.

For the open pores, tincture of benzoin is used to counteract them.

Acne bacterin is used with fair success by some; x-rays in others, but the latter is fraught with dangers in the hands of the unskilled.

Frequent wiping of the face with the handkerchiefs induces the formation of blackheads and the constant monkeying of the face, opening and squeezing the pimples encourages fresh eruptions of acne. So bear this thing in mind "Never monkey with your face."

Vitamin E, either in drops or in capsules, is now the most popular remedy for pimples. However, an injection consisting of an anterior pituitary sex-like extract, is found to be of very good service for acne among the adolescents, especially among patients with acne often seen at the menstrual period.

It takes months to complete the treatment but it is worthwhile the pains. And it should be supervised by your doctor.

Yeast is of doubtful value, others say, but the brewers' dried yeast has been used quite effectively by many.

Blackheads are usually found on subjects with "oily" face. To these subjects we advise them not to overwork their handkerchiefs, and to constantly wash their face in warm water and castile soap, and not with the brand of soap used by the movie stars—Dr. Comrado Mata in "Philippines Herald."

## CAMPBOK CURE

### FOR DEMENTIA PRAECOX?

the Jack of hearts, East winning with the Queen. East's best defense is to return a low spade. South refusing to win. If East then takes the ten of spades, South will win the next trick and West is squeezed in diamonds and clubs.

If East forces South to take the second spade, North will hold two cards in the minor suit of which West keeps a singleton. South will then lead that suit and North will make two tricks. It would do East no good to drop the Queen of hearts on the first trick since South would cash his other heart and lead a spade, thereafter making a spade and a diamond.

## MINISTER AGED 7 TO PERFORM MARRIAGE

The Rev. Charles Jaynes, Jr., aged seven, who became the "world's youngest minister" when he was ordained at Peoria (Illinois), is shortly to perform a marriage ceremony.

The Rev. Elsa Schmidt herself, an ordained minister, declared that the child has every right to join couples in matrimony, because the International Ministerial Federation parent organization of the Local Trinity Tabernacle Group, which recently had the child ordained, has no age limit for ministers.

The child has been preaching since he was three years old and delivered a sermon on "Hell" or "God's Penitentiary" after his ordination.

An "exceedingly promising" new treatment for dementia praecox, one of the most common and serious of mental diseases, was announced at Buffalo City Hospital, New York, recently.

Describing the method as "well-nigh revolutionary" Dr. Samuel W. Hartwell, chief attending psychiatrist, said it consisted of injection into the blood stream of large doses of a specially prepared camphor solution.

Insulin, discovered by Sir Frederick Banting of Toronto, has been used recently in treatment of the disease. Dr. Hartwell said, but he explained the camphor method was regarded as most successful, less dangerous and more economical.

Dr. Hartwell said results of the work during the last year have shown the method to be "extraordinarily promising". Of 40 patients who have undergone treatment, 80 per cent have been able to return to their homes and usual occupations, he said.

Treatments were based on little-known research by Dr. L. V. Meduna, superintendent of the Royal State Hospital in Budapest, Hungary, and were carried on by Dr. Friedman. Dr. Hartwell said.

"The method is well-nigh revolutionary" he said, "because until the last few years no form of drug seemed to have any effect in dementia praecox cases".

When you feel a

# COLD

coming on—  
stop it with

# Misto1

—stops colds when they start

**AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)**

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.**  
Bombay & Madras.



## THE STATION MASTER

(Continued From Page 12)

commenced, "who did not know her, O Dunya, Dunya! what a girl she was! She was admired by all the visitors. None ever criticised her. Rich visitors always presented her either scarfs or ear-rings. Many Sires used to stop here under the pretext of either dinner or lunch, but in reality to have a longer look at her. No matter how angry a Sire happened to be, he used to get calm in her presence and used to talk to me very kindly. Will you believe me, sir, if I say that couriers and Royal messengers used to converse with her by half hours? She was my house keeper. She managed to clean, keep order and cook so quickly and so nicely. And I, an old fool, never could see enough of her. Yes, and did I not love my Dunya? Did I not caress my dear child? Did she not live well? No, no, one cannot run away from misfortune; what is in one's fortune one cannot escape." Thus he began to relate his sorrow..... Some time before, on a winter evening when the station master was ruling a new book, and his daughter was making a dress for herself, working behind the screen, a troika arrived. The new-comer, wearing a cherkizian cap, a military cloak and wrapped in a shawl, entered the room, and demanded horses. All the horses were out. Hearing this news the traveller was about to raise his voice and his whip when Dunya being accustomed to such scenes, ran out from behind the shelter and gently addressed the new-comer asking if he would like to have something to eat? The presence of Dunya had its usual effect. The new-comer's anger vanished: he agreed to wait for horses and ordered lunch for himself. After taking off his wet and shaggy cap, unwrapping the shawl and removing the cloak, he was seen to be a young, well-built hussar with black mustachios. He settled himself in the station master's house and began to converse merrily with him and with his daughter. Lunch was served. Meanwhile the horses returned, and the station master ordered them harnessed to the kibitka of the traveller immediately, without even feeding them. But when he returned to the house he found the young man lying almost unconscious on the bench; he felt bad. He had a bad headache. It was impossible for him to leave.... What should be done. The station master gave up his bed to him and it was decided to send for a doctor in the village S—, in case the sick man should not feel better the next morning.

On the following day the hussar felt still worse. A man went on horseback for a physician. Dunya tied his head with a handkerchief moistened in ginger, and sat by his bed with her sewing. The sickman in the presence of the station master, sighed and did not utter even a word, having drunk two cups of coffee, and while sighing ordered dinner for himself. Dunya would not leave him. Every minute he asked for a drink, and Dunya brought him tumblers of lemonade which she herself had prepared. The sick man moistened his lips, and each time, returning the tumbler, as a token of thanks, pressed Dunya's hand with his weak hand. Towards dinner time the physician arrived. He felt the patient's pulse, spoke to him in German, and declared in Russian that all that he needed was absolute rest, and that he could begin to travel after a couple of days. The hussar paid twenty-five roubles as a fee and invited him to dinner; the physician accepted; both of them ate with great appetite, drank a bottle of wine, and parted every much satisfied with each other.

Another day passed and the

hussar became very lively. He was extremely joyous, unceasingly joked either with Dunya or with the station master; whistled songs, talked to the travellers, and registered their travelling papers in the station master's register, and showed such affection for the station master that it was really difficult for him to part with his visitor-traveller on the third

morning. It was Sunday; Dunya was preparing to attend the mid-day mass. The kibitka was brought for the hussar. He took leave of the station master, liberally paying him for the lodging and food, and also took leave of Dunya and invited her to drive with him to the church which was situated at the end of the village. Dunya was standing

hesitating..... "What are you afraid of?" the father said to her. "Right Honourable Sir is not a wolf and will not eat you up. Go and drive with him to the church." Dunya took her seat beside the hussar in the kibitka, the servant jumped to his lace next the coachman, the coachman whistled and the horses galloped away.— (To be Concluded on Sunday Next)



# Hurrah! our 'OVALTINE' is ready

CHILDREN, of all ages, look forward eagerly to their 'Ovaltine.' They love its delicious flavour—and parents, watching them thrive, know that 'Ovaltine' is unequalled in its body and nerve-building powers, for it contains all the nutritive elements which lay the foundations of a strong constitution.

'Ovaltine' combines in concentrated form and correct ratio all the vital constituents of ripe barley malt and creamy cows' milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. It is a complete food containing in readily assimilable form all the nourishing elements necessary to build up and maintain health, strength and vitality.

But be sure your children are given genuine 'Ovaltine.' Unlike imitations—'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar or any other cheap ingredient to give bulk and lower cost of production. The supreme nourishing properties of 'Ovaltine' belong to 'Ovaltine' alone.

Packed in tins of 4½, 9 and 18 ounces 'Ovaltine' gives you more in Quantity—more in Quality, and, therefore, more in Value. There is only ONE 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing "just as good."

# OVALTINE

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**Builds Sturdy Bodies and Alert Minds**

**Why 'OVALTINE' suits every individual taste.** Practical tests constantly made conclusively prove that the flavour of 'Ovaltine' suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasized that, unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste, and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to 'Ovaltine' in the home, if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores  
Agents: JAMES WRIGHT LTD., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi



## BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (Continued)

## SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

**SWARAKSHANA**, by Khandubhai Nathubhai Desai, Price Rs. 3.

This manual of physical culture is in effect, an attempt to teach Jujitsu, as the Japanese call it, and which Mr. Desai thinks can be traced to the Sanskrit word 'Yuddha' a fight. Two hundred and fifty tricks are set out, and explained by means of clear illustrations, to teach boys and girls, the art of self-protection (Swarakshana) when suddenly attacked. While some of them require an amount of forethought, understanding and preparation, others are of a crude and elementary character, such as biting the opponent, thrusting fingers into his eyes pulling out his hair and other similar desperate ways-out, which cannot be mentioned here, though ordinarily resorted to. This book is the first of its kind in the language and written from personal experience and, therefore to be welcomed.

K.

**SHRI BHAIKAVOPADESH**, by Yogiraj Maharaj Shri Motilal, Price As. 6.

This book was published in 1934. As a rule the "Bombay Chronicle" notices only recent works, not old ones. It is an attempt to teach Yoga in verse, an attempt hardly likely to succeed.

K.

**RAS RANJANNA**, by Jagubhai M. Raval and V. M. Shah, published by the Navchetan Sahitya Mandir, Ahmedabad, Price Re. 1.

The attractive and significant illustrated cover of this collection of Ras Songs symbolises the contents lying behind it. The songs are composed by two authors and they both have acquitted themselves well, in so far as they have tried to meet the demands of the present generation of girls in this direction.

K.

**RAI HATYA**, by Chunilal V. Shah, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 1-12-0.

Raj Hatya, means killing or murdering the king. Regicides have not been found wanting in the history of old Gujarat Hindu rule and the reason why kings were thus done away with was the fact that they had fallen from their high estate and ceased to adorn their Rajpad (Kingly office). Mr. Chunilal's is a practised pen in delineating this phase of Gujarat's history and his novels are always based on the foundation of history. They, therefore, partake both of fact and fiction and prove entertaining and interesting. The present volume is no exception to that rule. Its three parts are full of readable and informative matter.

K.

## ELEMENTARY ADMINISTRATION

**THE STUDENTS' NEW INDIAN CONSTITUTION**, By V. E. Thite, B.A. (Hons), S.T.C. (Published by the Lakham Book Depot, Bombay 4, Pages 40, Price As. 5)

This booklet is designed to meet the requirements of the candidates for the Bombay Matriculation Examination. But it will also be found useful by students reading for other similar examinations wherein Elementary Indian Administration is one of the subjects for examination. It should also help the general reader to get a bird's eye view of the new Constitution. In a clear and concise manner it presents the outstanding facts of the Constitution, but there is little of comment thereon. Even matriculation candidate needs to know how defective is the new Constitution.

## LIVES OF THE SAINTS

**KALYANA-SANTA-ANKA** (Saints Number) in Three Volumes. Edited by Hanumanprasad Poddar and published at Gita Press, Gorakhpur, U. P. Pp. 874. Price Rs. 3-8 for entire set in India; 7s. 6d. for foreign readers.

The Special Numbers of the Hindi religious journal, "Kalyan," published by the Gita Press of Gorakhpur are always of a character that rouse one's wonder and admiration at the uniqueness of the enterprise. Here are three volumes with an aggregate of nearly nine hundred pages and 470 illustrations of which 65 are in colours, which are given away to the readers at the extremely low price of Rs. 3-8. It is apparent on the very face of the enterprise that the publishers are inspired by no mercenary motives and that the work has been undertaken as a labour of love, for the propagation of the high ideals of universal brotherhood and fellowship of faiths for which the journal stands.

As the title of the Number indicates, it is a cyclopaedia, as it were, of saints of all races and countries from the remotest times to the present day. There are biographical sketches, with pictures of nearly five hundred such reputed men and women of saintly character, along with nearly a

## A Hindi Poet

**YUGANT**,—Published by Indra Printing Works, Almora. Price As. 12.

Poet Sumitranandan Pant is one of the most lovable personalities in Hindi poetry. Though many of our literary persons have failed to appreciate the beauty of his poems appropriate place is generally given by journalists to Pant's poems. These have been collected in the booklet under review. Twelve annas for sixty little pages is indeed a high price.

hundred specially contributed articles either on the characteristics of saints in general or in praise of them, from the pen of well known Indian writers and spiritual leaders. The catholicity of outlook of the publishers of the Number is amply demonstrated by the inclusion of the life-sketches of numerous Jewish, Christian, Muslim and Zoroastrian saints, in the collection. The three volumes constitute a veritable mine of information regarding the personalities of saintly character who have appeared on the stage of the world and left a permanent mark behind them. The Hindi reading public will, we have no doubt, highly praise these volumes. The editor and publishers of the "Kalyan" deserve to be warmly congratulated on their enterprise and spirit of public service shown by them.

## "YOGA"

The views which Keshab Chandra Sen, the great Brahmo leader of Bengal, held on the subject of Yoga in its subjective as well as objective aspects, have been gathered together from his scattered writings and published in the latest number of this journal of the Yoga Institute (Chowpatty, Bombay). It would appear from these quotations that he was attracted only by the mystical and philosophical elements in Yoga, which to him meant communion with God more than anything else. The physical and mental exercises which are considered as helpful preliminaries to the attainment of the spiritual goal in view do not appear to have interested him.

Among other articles of interest in the journal are "Yoga as Skill or Kausalam" by Prof. S. S. Bhawe, "Yogacintamani of Sivananda Saraswati" by Prof. P. K. Gode, "Scientific Study of Pascimottanāsana" by Mr. J. W. Fox and "Easy Concentration" by Shrimati Sita Devi. From the news section of the journal, the interest of cultural circles of the West in the subject of Yoga would appear to be steadily increasing. The journal, which is ably edited by Shri Yogendra, is doing no little service in propagating a correct knowledge of the Yogic system of physical and mental culture.



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## 'Wild Cargo'

(Continued from page 1)

America—and Joe was almost embarrassingly grateful. Every planter likes to have at least one good dog on his place. The type of dog available in Johore is a stupid mongrel, so Joe welcomed the gift of the smart and lovable "Bunkie", to which he soon became attached. Dog and master were inseparable, and my friend, placing too high a valuation on my gift, never could do enough for me.

Joe, over a gin sling, was accusing me of being unsociable—or unbusinesslike. Or both. He was pointing out that several weeks had elapsed since I had visited him at the plantation. If I wanted to deprive myself of fine home-cooked meals—Joe had one of the best cooks in the East—all well and good. It's a man's privilege to give his stomach a raw deal if he wants to.

But a chap has no right neglecting his business, and if I didn't see the wisdom of taking advantage of the fact that his company was clearing off another thousand acres to be planted in rubber, then—

"I didn't know you had that job under way," I spoke up. I remembered, of course, that Joe's company had long been considering the advisability of clearing off another huge tract of heavy jungle.

Joe accused me of not knowing what was going on. His company, he said, had recently made a deal with a contractor who specialised in clearing off heavy jungle, and even now eighty choppers were at work removing the big trees and thick brush.

"Come up with your boys for a week, Frank, and if you don't get some wonderful specimens, it's your own fault".

A collector of wild animals doesn't have to be told how lucky he is to have a chance to mop up in the wake of wood-choppers working in dense jungle, full of wild life. Accompanied by a group of natives skilled in the catching of animals, he can reap a real harvest.

This particular stretch of Johore wilderness was packed with specimens that I wanted. It was the home of the raffia, the most beautiful of the squirrels, an animal whose head and hindquarters are a velvety black, its forequarters a snowy white and its belly a bright red. Here also were to be found the white-handed and silvery gibbon, the binturong (popularly known as the bear cat), the honey bear, the brush-tail porcupine, the red-crested green wood-partridge, the python, the yellow-banded mangrove snake, the black cobra (known as the spitting cobra) and other important specimens.

### Dreaded Throughout The East

I had standing orders for all these. Of the species mentioned, I was particularly anxious to secure at least one good specimen of the spitting cobra, a dreaded demon known throughout the East as the implacable foe of all living creatures. Give it a chance and your reward for meeting this gruesome reptile will be twin jets of a deadly amber-coloured poison squirted at your eyes. It always shoots at its victim's eyes, and its aim is accurate at any range up to about four feet.

India and Malaya are full of conflicting stories as to what happens to you if this poison hits your optics. There are those who tell you that temporary blindness sets in, resulting in a serious and permanent impairment of vision. Others would have it that this impairment is only temporary. Still others will tell you that if there is the tiniest scratch near your eyes when the horrible fluid hits them, death is your portion; and there are those uncompromising chaps who claim that, scratch or no scratch, you die.

During my many years as a col-

lector I had sifted these various stories and had become pretty well convinced that the poison of the spitting cobra was not essentially different from that of the other species. If it gained entrance to the blood stream, it would kill, and the slightest scratch or opening in the skin would injure its deadly penetration. But if there was no scratch or abrasion, it acted merely as an irritant, which probably would be painful to any delicate surface like the eye, but whose ill effects would eventually pass off.

The spitting cobras I had brought back to America had fortunately never given me any test of my theories. And my plan was to keep on handling them so cautiously—and I don't mind saying that I take no unnecessary risks with these or any other creatures—that I would go through life without knowing firsthand just what does happen when a black cobra aims for your eyes and hits his target.

I accepted Joe's invitation and went to his place a few days later with Ali and two other expert Malay animal boys.

The morning after my arrival I took a walk with Joe, who was accompanied by his ever-present Aifedale, to the stretch of jungle where the choppers were working. Ali joined us as we entered the clearing.

### Bunkie Gets It In The Eye

Suddenly the wandering Bunkie, who had stopped beside a felled tree, started barking furiously. It didn't take me long to know what it was all about. In the shadow of the fallen timber I could see a black cobra's head raised six inches off the ground, with hood spread.

Frankly Joe yelled to the dog in an effort to call him off. The reckless Bunkie remained where he was, toying with destruction. In his excitement he probably didn't hear Joe's voice, or was too fascinated by the creature in front of him to respond. Joe picked up a heavy stick and made for the log. "Keep away from that snake!" I shouted.

Joe had hardly completed his first stride when Bunkie started barking away whiningly. Shaking his head queerly he emitted as plaintive a howl as I've ever heard from an animal in distress. He was rubbing one eye with his right paw, then the other with his left. "Cobra spit!" shrieked Ali. "Cobra spit!"

The dog was now running around in circles, his howling dying down to an agonised whimper. As he swung round aimlessly he hit a heavy branch and toppled over, righting himself with the halting movements of the sightless. The animal was unquestionably blinded.

The snake had spat its twin streams of poison. That was plain—though none of us had been close enough to see the thin lines of amber fluid shoot through the air on their way to their target. Having delivered its blow, the cobra had glided back under the log. It would be another day before his poison sacs would refill sufficiently to enable him to spit again, but there was nothing to prevent his striking in the regulation manner. And it meant death if he managed to sink his fangs.

"He's ruined my dog, the slimy —!" Joe yelled. "And I'm going to bash his head in!"

He called over some nearby choppers. "Roll that log back!" he commanded.

"Don't!" I countermanded waving the men away.

Turning on me angrily, Joe cried, "What do you mean by—"

He didn't trouble to finish his sentence. If the men wouldn't roll the log back—and it was obvious that they had no desire to get so close to the snake—he would kill the reptile where it lay, partly visible under the log. Advancing close enough to strike, he took a fresh grip on the heavy stick in his hand and raised it over his

head. I seized him by the arm and wrenched the stick away.

Eyes blazing, Joe demanded to know what I meant by protecting the grisly thing that had blinded his dog.

"Leave the snake to me, Joe", I said. "I know how to handle these brutes. You look after the dog. Maybe you can save him if you act quickly."

(To Be Continued)  
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## MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE AND ITS CRITICS

(Continued from page 5)

basin his judgment solely on the criterion whether Hindu or Persian motifs were employed, the author draws, with astounding temerity, the conclusion that "Shahjahan's building indicate a change in the Imperial policy, and an incline towards bigotry and persecution". Not a shred of historical evidence, apart from the purely imaginary significance of the style of architecture, has been advanced to prove that Shahjahan reversed the policy followed in the reigns of his illustrious father and grandfather. On the other hand, it is known even to school boys, that his favourite son, whom he wanted to see on the throne after him, was Dara Shikoh, who by no stretch of imagination, could be called a bigot. But simply because Shahjahan had the imagination and the ability to introduce some Persian motifs in his monuments, it is inferred that he must have turned a bigot and started a reign of terror and persecution. What wonderful regard for truth! What sublime logic!

### Sweated Labour

The author of the article is so worried by his discovery of Persian motifs in Shahjahan's monuments and their sinister implications that he accuses the Emperor of "reckless extravagance at the expense of the sweated millions of India".

That sort of clap-trap goes rather well in these days of democracy, but it cannot make us oblivious of the fact that millions in India, and for the matter of that elsewhere, have always 'sweated'. That has been their lot in the past, and will remain so till the dawn of the millenium. But the real point to see is whether the profits of their labours were thrown away in wars, pursuits of pleasure and unprofitable undertakings or were utilised in improving the old and building new cities, opening channels of communication and creating lovely monuments, as was done by Shahjahan. The millions sweated in the hundred years of Mahratta, rule in Western India. Is there any building or monument erected in this period which can fill us with pride? The millions sweated in the 50 years' rule of the Sikhs in the Punjab. Is there anything to show for it? We cannot expect to find hospitals, dispensaries and colleges put up by Shahjahan, because the conception that the State should cater for such needs of the public is a much later growth.

### Seeds Of Disunity

The critical value of this article, as we have shown above is practically nil, as the author is decidedly not fair and impartial; from the historical point of view, it is full of inaccuracies, exaggerations and suppressions, which render it totally unreliable. But this is not all. Such articles do incalculable mischief to the cause of Indian unity by sowing the seeds of bitterness, by widening the gulf between the two major communities, by preventing them from understanding each other. They should, therefore, be strongly condemned by all those who have the cause of Indian unity at heart and who wish to see the harmonious fusion, the happy blend, of the different streams, which constitute the Indian life, into a common culture, heralding the advent of a new era of tolerance, unity and progress.

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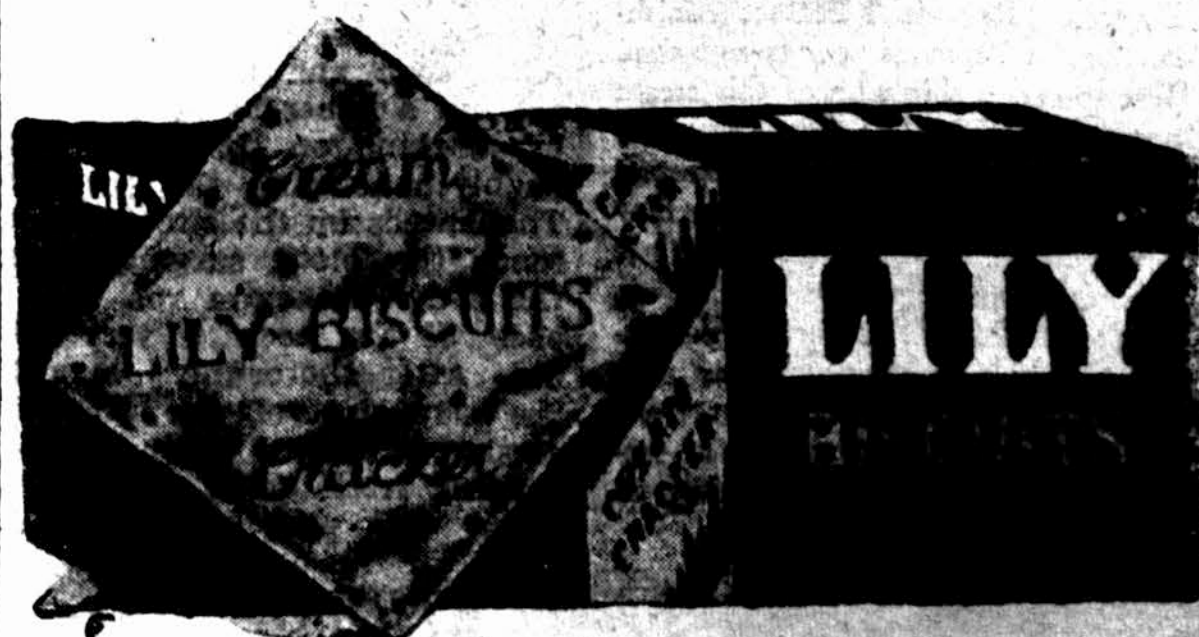
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## A PAGE FOR WOMEN



## YOURS FOR A YOUTHFUL BACK

(From A Correspondent.)

Patti Pickens, possessor of the lovely back shown above, knows the value of a good back-scrubbing daily to keep her back flawless and satin-smooth. She makes it a definite part of her bath routine in order that the beauty of her back will not vie unfavourably with the sheer loveliness of

the season's new de-collecte gowns and wim suits.

And it is just this time of the year that a special inventory should be taken not only of your back, but your arms and thighs as well. An extra scouring seems to be in order to keep the skin fit.

The wearing of heavier fabrics has a tendency to buffet the skin and with combined heat and excessive moisture many a skin blemish and blackhead had made its appearance. During cold weather, the skin around the upper arms and thighs often develop little horny plugs where the pores have been clogged, preventing the normal excretion of oil and body waste. Then too, there is always that constant shedding of dead scales. A good rub with a brush hastens their departure and makes way for a fresh new layer of skin.

In selecting your bath brush, make certain that it has a long handle, especially curved to fit the back. It will work wonders in eradicating the effects of skin blemishes caused by the friction of fabrics. A brush made by a well-known firm has a grand maple handle with a head that slips off and has a strap for scrubbing immediate areas.

The soft, white bristles are resplendent of delicate skins and yet are firm enough to thoroughly rout any foreign particles which may have lodged on the back or anywhere else on the body they may have found a resting place.

In scouring the skin, use warm water—if it is hard, soften it with almond meal, starch or one of the water softeners. Use a toilet soap and warm water and get up a generous lather. Begin by working on the spine, thoroughly massaging the vertebra. This speeds up the circulation and sends the blood surging through the body. An extra rub at the base of the neck is very relaxing. After thoroughly scrubbing the body, rinse off the lather with a shower of cool water, or by cupping fresh water from the faucet with your hands.

POETRY OF  
MOVEMENT  
BY WOMEN

A magnificent exhibition of health expressed in graceful and disciplined movement was given by 174 women from all over the world who are congregated at Milner Court, Sturry, for the annual English-Scandinavian

"Bad Cooks, But  
Tender Mothers"

English Women—As Their German Sisters See Them

"What strikes German visitors to London most and horrifies them is the amount of make-up used by English women," writes Rita Klaus in "National Zeitung."

"English women in London streets," she says, "are slender, elegantly dressed, well turned out and have carefully arranged hair. One seldom meets a woman without make-up, which is simply part of one's dress."

"Shop girls, office girls, waitresses and domestic servants all use make-up."

"It is amusing to observe the English office girl just before closing time. The last 15 minutes are devoted to preparing for the journey home or the evening appointment, and every English boss must accept without a murmur the loss of this quarter of an hour."

**BAD COOK, TENDER MOTHER.** "The English housewife is not as thorough as German women. She gets through cooking as easily as possible, and rarely spends more than an hour in preparing the main meal."

"A couple of potatoes, vegetables and meat with fruit, bread and cheese to follow, does not mean much work. And there is never any soup."

The English housewife, according to the writer, fills her time with sport, club meetings and shopping.

"She prefers to leave the care of her household, as well as the training of her children, to servants. If she has a profession, she cannot busy herself with her children, and if not she has so many friends or other interests that she cannot have the children around."

"If she does spend time with her children, then she is the most tender of mothers—perhaps too-tender—for I have never seen a naughty, disobedient child suitably punished."

Compared with Germany, "the



Dr. Miss Sharda S. Naidu, M.B.B.S., youngest daughter of the late Rao Bahadur Srinivasulu Naidu, M.B.E., Conservator of Forests, C. P., who sailed for London on the 28th ult. for further studies in medicine. She is a Dufferin Scholar and was lately attached to the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.

number of divorces in England is enormous.

"Unlike the German wife, who stands with loyal comradeship and cheerful courage by her husband in the worst of times, the English wife rarely reveals any readiness to help or to sacrifice herself."

"If the husband cannot give her any longer the life to which she has been accustomed she prefers to separate."

The writer points out that her observations apply only to the South of England and London and not to the North.—"News Chronicle."

Summer School of Physical Education.

There was row after row of women with long bronzed limbs, fair hair, and broad shoulders. The majority come from Great Britain and the Dominions, 14 from the Scandinavian countries, two from Germany, and there were four young Finnish goddesses in grey—landmarks against the predominating butcher blue.

The four from Finland are the emissaries of Froken Elli Bjorksten one of the greatest gym. teachers in the world, whose system was introduced into England 15 years ago when the summer school was founded by Miss Gladys Wright. EXIT THE SERGEANT-MAJOR. Thank to her, the sergeant-

major style of instructorship and violently jerking limbs have been banished from gymnastics. They have been replaced by a conversational tone from the instructor, and a fluidity of movement which is not far removed from dancing.

The gym. display was followed by an exhibition of Greek dancing, Scandinavian dancing in national costumes, diving and swimming displays and organised games.

In an address expressing the aims of the school, Miss Wright said: "England has taught other countries to play games, and we are proud of it, but the Nordic countries have taught us the culture of the body, which we believe to be the basis of education." —"News Chronicle".



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## MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

SCIENCE should turn to drama in order to place its teachings before the public, according to Dr. W. F. G. Swann, Bartol research director of the Franklin Institute. He informed the American Philosophical Society during a recent conference that a two-hour scientific play would teach more than a four-year college course. At the same conference President Frederick P. Keppel, of the Carnegie Foundation, proposed a nationwide program of adult education on phases of science.

Germany has a new synthetic gasoline costing only a little more than the present artificial fuel made in Germany. The new fuel is to be marketed soon at a retail price of about 60 cents a gallon—about the same as the present fuel price will not be depressed. It is said that the fuel really costs only about 23 cents a gallon, as compared to the 35 cents for the present substitute fuel and 35 cents a gallon for imported gasoline.

SUNSPOTS were to blame for the recent floods in the Midwest, according to the latest theory advanced by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. He believes that the blemishes now on the sun, which are supposed

to reach their maximum this year, are just as responsible for the past Winter's unusual weather conditions as they were for the severe Summer droughts of recent years. Dr. Abbot recently told a Congressional committee that the next great drought need not be expected until about the year 1975.

"Paritas," a medical writer for European magazines, following a study of Prof. Georg Schwab's investigations of the periodicity of organic operations, with special reference to the growth of the hair, has reached this amazing conclusion: "You should always wait until the moon is growing before getting a haircut. Certain periodic rhythms govern certain bodily functions. The hair on a man's head grows best when the moon is growing. If you wait until the moon is on the wane before visiting your barber your hair will look thin, lose its color and may fall out."

THE automobile makers of Germany have been peremptorily ordered by Fuehrer Hitler to either make a cheap and serviceable car or else go out of business. Low priced American cars have been on sale in Germany at a price lower than the actual cost of production of an equally good car in Germany. Hitler demands a German car to replace the imported car.

## Cryptogram of the "8"



AS Ruth Rixen and her friend, Sallie Soofar, were strolling through Paradise Park, the chief recreation center of Podunk, they had their curiosity aroused by the actions of a man who was nonchalantly ambling along just a short distance ahead of the two girls. They saw the stranger, who, evidently, was unaware of the presence of the two girls, deposit something in the large knot-hole of a big tree that bordered the park walk.

"What do you suppose he put in there?" asked Sallie.

"We'll wait until he is out of sight and then we'll find out," answered Ruth.

As soon as the stranger disappeared the two girls approached the tree. Reaching in the knot-hole Ruth withdrew a sheet of paper. When she opened it up she was greatly puzzled by the strange, unintelligible words in

the first four lines, although the last half of the message was easily read.

"I cannot make anything out of the first four lines," said Ruth, "but I have a hunch there is something not altogether right going on. I am going to show this message to my uncle, Inspector Frank Ferret, and see what he has to say about it. Come on, we'll go down to police headquarters right now."

When Inspector Ferret received the message from his niece his trained eyes immediately noticed certain peculiarities in the cryptic words which proved to be the key. In a very few minutes the officer had the message decoded. The information it contained enabled the police to pick up the trail of motor van robbers and speedily capture them. Can you decode the cryptogram?

## "Lung" Supplants Oxygen Tent



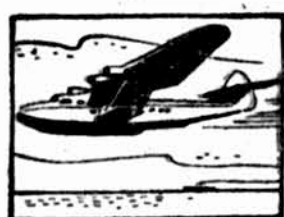
THE day of the old-fashioned oxygen tent to aid in the treatment of pulmonary cases has passed, insofar as the Los Angeles General Hospital is concerned. After six months' experimentation it has been decided to discard the tent and adopt a non-inflammable cellulose inhalator which is fas-

tened without discomfort to the patient. Besides saving one-third in oxygen consumption, the artificial "lung" does not require constant attendance of a nurse. In the above photograph Mrs. Mary S. Howland, nursing superintendent, displays the new appliance (left) as contrasted with the tent.

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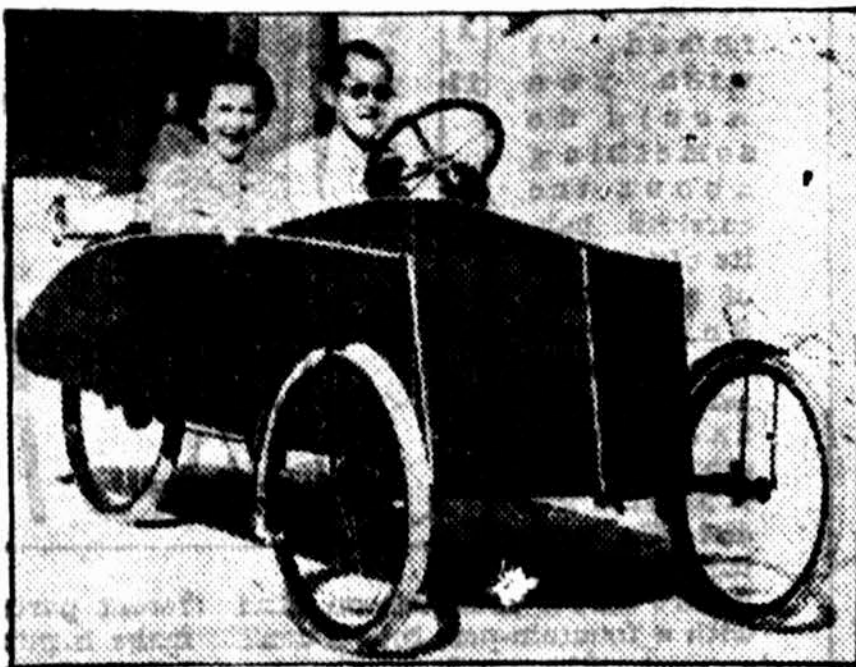
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## Where Autos Aren't Allowed

HERE is the way in which two bright young Americans got around Bermuda's anti-automobile law. Miss Anne Fowler, of Worcester, Mass., and Donovan Hall, of Boston, tour Bermuda's white coral roads in a bicycle-car capable of three speeds. They pedal their way around unmolested in this motorless car. Bermuda enforces a very rigorous ban against motor-propelled vehicles.



## NEW TREATMENT ROUTS SINUSITIS

A NEW cure for sinus trouble, consisting of injections and heat treatments, has been effective in 80 per cent of 300 cases tested, according to Dr. I. Daniel Shorell, a staff surgeon at the Harlem Eye and Ear Hospital, New York City.

New "dry" heat treatments warm the deepest recesses of the sinuses by a hot water solution. An electric motor pushes the solution, which starts at a temperature of 112 degrees Fahrenheit and rises slowly to as high as 130 degrees, through rubber tubes into the sinus cavities. The treatment is declared to be painless.

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# Cross-Word Puzzle

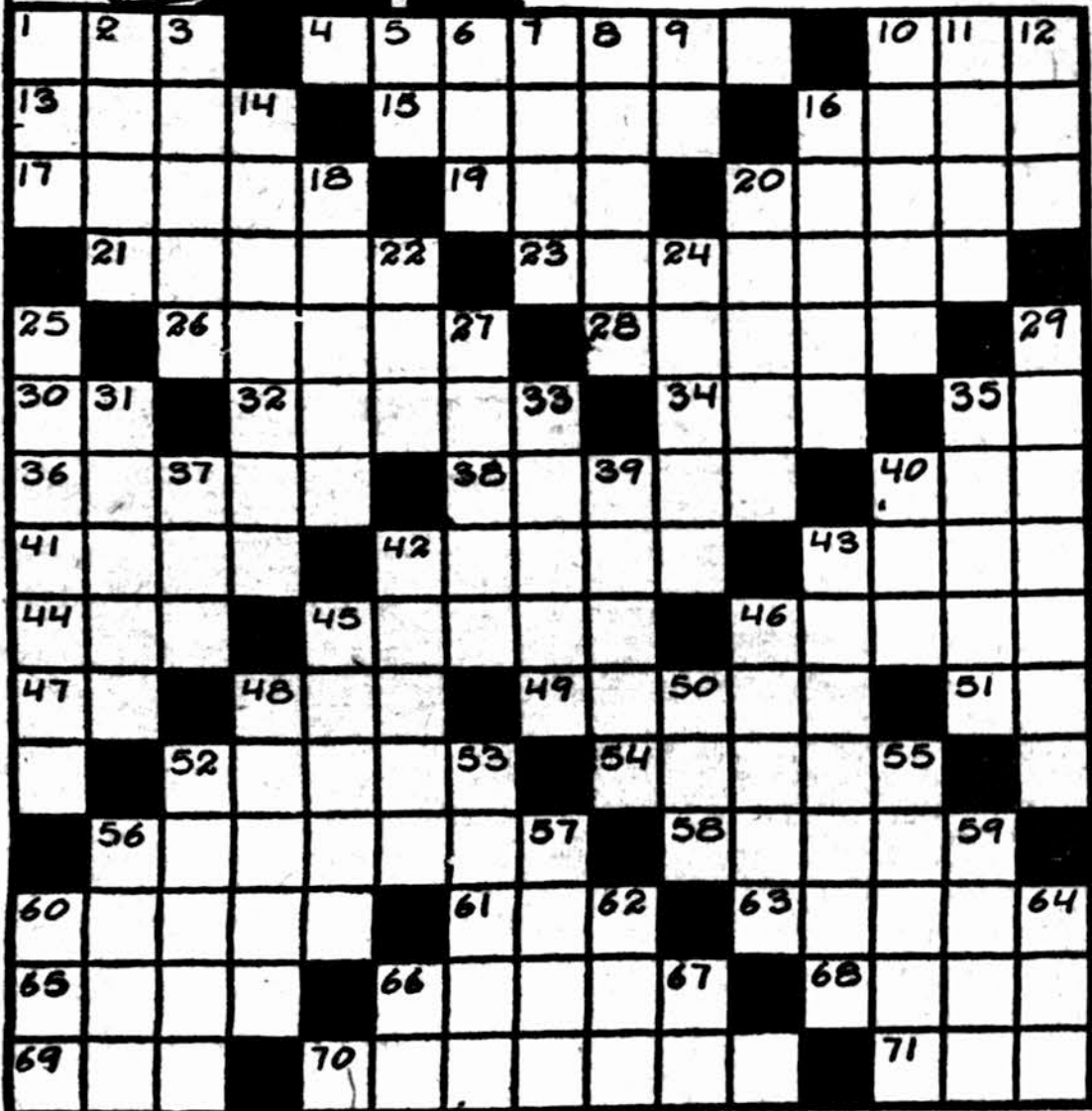
## HORIZONTAL

- 1—Precious stone.
- 4—Where is the University of Wisconsin?
- 10—Chop off.
- 13—Large oceanic fish.
- 15—Who has been senator from Idaho since 1907?
- 16—What German university town is famous for its lenses?
- 17—Divine instruction.
- 19—Sesame.
- 20—Who is the warden of Sing Sing?
- 21—Mythological nymph who lured mariners.
- 23—Egyptian deity of the lower world.
- 26—What resort city on Lake Geneva is noted for its mineral water?
- 28—What king had the golden touch?
- 30—Like.
- 32—Wrath.
- 34—Sty.
- 35—Personal pronoun.
- 36—Odd job.
- 38—What part of Great Britain was subdued by Edward I?
- 40—Japanese coin.
- 41—Class.
- 42—What battle resulted in the surrender of Napoleon III in 1870?
- 43—Kind of cabbage.
- 44—Body of water.
- 45—Illuminated again.
- 46—Shaded walk or nook.

- 47—Dutch painter of flowers.
- 48—In what manner.
- 49—What river in central Brazil flows 1300 miles to the Amazon?
- 51—Note of the musical scale.
- 52—Who was the first English colonist governor of Virginia?
- 54—Loop with a running knot.
- 56—Pertaining to a city magistrate.
- 58—Bring to a requisite standard.
- 60—One who casts a ballot.
- 61—Tear.
- 63—Serpent.
- 65—Literary work.
- 66—Plant of eastern Asia.
- 68—Weird.
- 69—Tumor of the skin.
- 70—What title was given to Gandhi by his followers?
- 71—Fish eggs.

## VERTICAL

- 1—Obtained.
- 2—Epic.
- 3—Feminine name.
- 5—Month in the Jewish calendar.
- 6—Minute point.
- 7—Part of the eye.
- 8—What is the capital of Oregon?
- 9—Exclamation.
- 10—Of what county in the state of New York is Lowville the county-seat?
- 11—Units.
- 12—Dance step.
- 14—What is the oldest university in America?
- 16—What country captured Jeho early in 1933?
- 18—Who is considered the greatest German lyric poet after Goethe?
- 20—Dips up a liquid.
- 22—Torment with repeated fault-finding.
- 24—Mature.
- 25—What American president was called "Old Hickory"?
- 27—Principal post at the foot of a stairway.
- 29—Pertaining to a genus.
- 31—Starts suddenly.
- 33—Fundamental number.
- 35—Slave in Sparta.
- 37—Indian of Tierra del Fuego.
- 39—Ancient language.
- 40—Weep convulsively.
- 42—Artificial conduit.
- 43—Enterprise undertaken with zeal.
- 45—Rotating part of a machine.
- 46—Market place.
- 48—Who was the 19th president of the United States?
- 50—Negative.
- 52—Town of the Canal Zone.
- 53—Feminine name.
- 55—Large sea duck.
- 56—Spiritless person.
- 57—What is the capital of Peru?
- 59—Roman tyrant.
- 60—Solemn promise.
- 62—Kernel of certain fruits.
- 64—Perennial cereal grass.
- 66—Egyptian sun god.
- 67—Printer's measure.

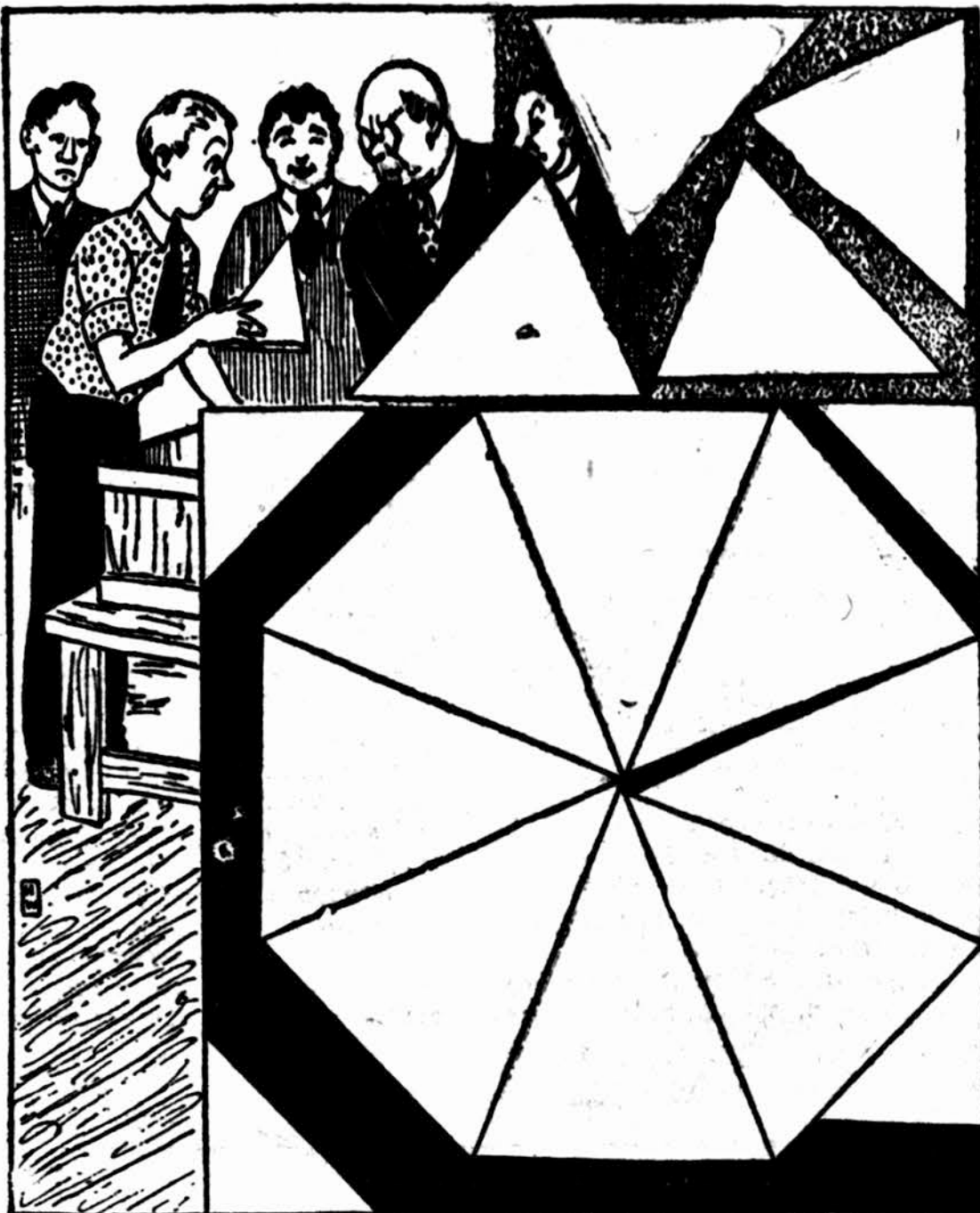


(The Solution of this Puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue)

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TEA ATLANTA SEE

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle



# The Packer's Puzzle

HIRAM HINKLE'S success as a personnel manager is due to his original ideas. He takes the applicant for a position and puts him through a single grueling test by means of which he decides if he is suited for the job. When the shipping-room sent up a request for a packer, Hiram put an ad in the newspaper and the following day herded the long line of applicants into the packing-room. Here, he had a square case into which 16 triangular shaped objects were to be packed. Hiram told the would-be packers that they must fit all the triangles into the box with no surplus space for the pieces

to knock against each other. The first man on the line got 13 of the triangles into the box and tried to stand the other three on end, but Hiram waved him away. The next applicant thought he would cut up some of the triangles to make them fit, but this was not allowed either. Finally, the last man on the line succeeded in fitting in the triangles as required. Could you have done as well?

Cut out the 16 white triangles and the black parts of the square. Then try placing the 16 pieces into the space from which the square has been cut so as completely to close up the opening.

# A HIDDEN MAXIM

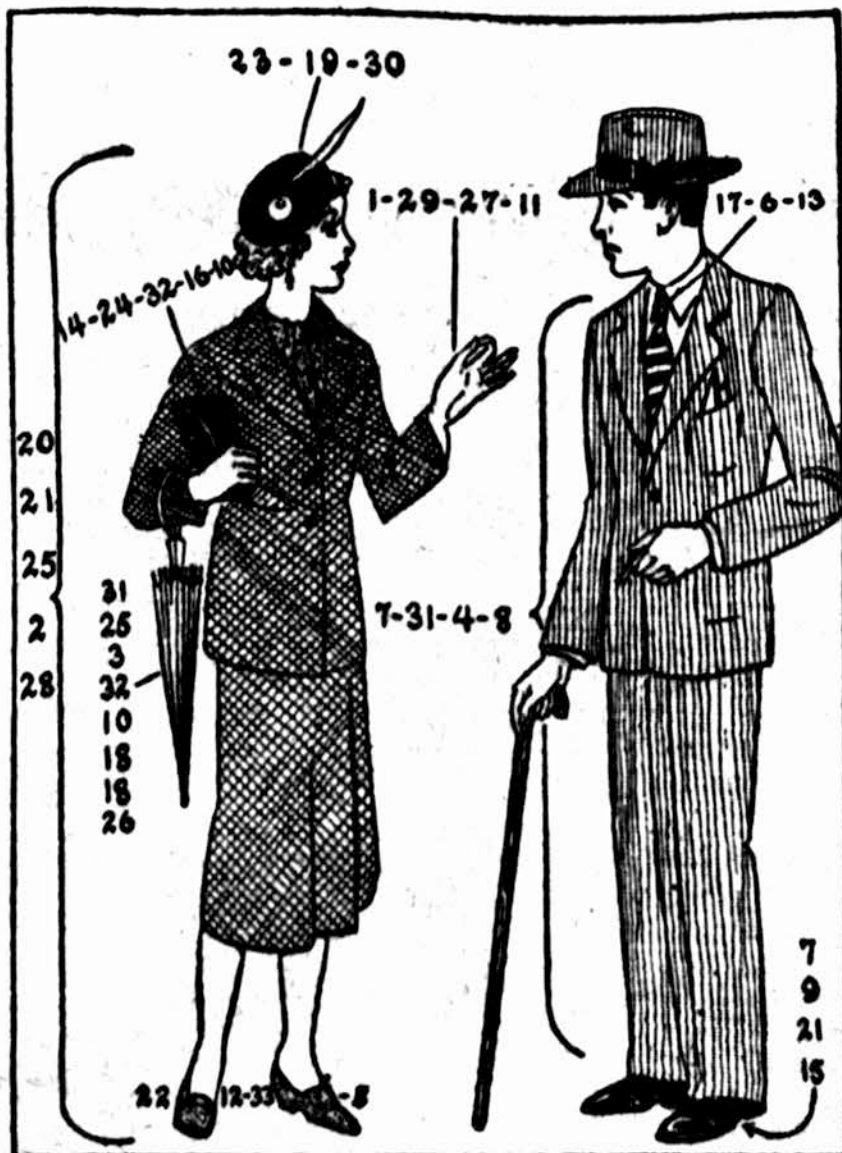
THE laughter and chatter of the bridge party died away as Mrs. Penny-stamp closed the living-room door. At the same time her expression changed from smiling congeniality to grim exasperation.

"Mr. Penny-stamp," she fumed, "I wish you would do something about the careless habits of that son of ours. Mrs. Snobusal leaves a magazine on the table and what does Raymond do? He uses it to figure his homework examples on. And with a fountain-pen, too. I can't erase it without injuring the picture on the cover, and that magazine is not sold in this neighborhood. Oh! If it only had been some other person than that Mrs. Snobusal. I'm ruined socially."

Here Mrs. Penny-stamp's wrath gave way to tears. Mr. Penny-stamp regarded the vandalism committed by his son. "I guess it isn't beyond repair," he replied. "Mrs. Snobusal is an ardent puzzle fan. I'll just draw lines from these numbers to dif-

ferent parts of the picture and make a puzzle of it. If the letters in the names of the labeled parts are substituted for the numbers in the labels, and these letters are then arranged in the order of their corresponding numerals from one to 33, they will spell the words of a concealed maxim."

As might be expected, this puzzle made a great hit with Mrs. Snobusal, who admired Mr. Penny-stamp's ingenuity. It did not take her long to solve it. Can you discover the quotation?



(For Solution See Page 48)



## Stairsteps of Words



THOSE who wish to reduce are told to try running up and down a flight of stairs. People who wish to exercise their minds should try mental gymnastics on puzzlistic stairs, such as those shown here.

Fill the squares of the vertical rows with letters spelling words answering these definitions: Top Squares: 1. Personal pronoun. 2. Exclamation. 3. A beverage. 4. A bristle or sharp hair. Bottom Squares: 1. A long, narrow slip of leather. 2. In this place. 3. A drunkard. 4. Personal pronoun. 5. A letter.

Now cut out one of the stairs and join it to the other so as to form one large square made up of 25 small ones. If you have chosen the correct words for the vertical rows of the two stairs, the horizontal rows of the completed square will contain words answering these definitions: 1. Man's name. 2. A pin in the gunwale of a boat to support the oar in rowing. 3. To set over again, as printed matter. 4. Perfume. 5. Man's name.

(For Solution See Page 48)

## LETTER PUZZLE

PAMELA PEDAGOG, the new substitute teacher at the Blinkville School, has a favorite expression. She continually remarks that a thing is as true as that "one and one are two." After using this figure of speech for the sixteenth time in the classroom, Pamela was conscious of a titter among the pupils and turned to see a bespectacled boy slyly writing on the blackboard a problem in addition in which the sum of one and one was shown to be four. Noticing that the teacher was observing him, the offending youngster attempted to give an explanation, but Pamela cut him short.

"I know who you are," said the teacher. "You are Puzzle Pete, the smartest boy in the school. You are about to say that you can prove that one and one are four by substituting a digit for each kind of letter you have written on the board. Using the



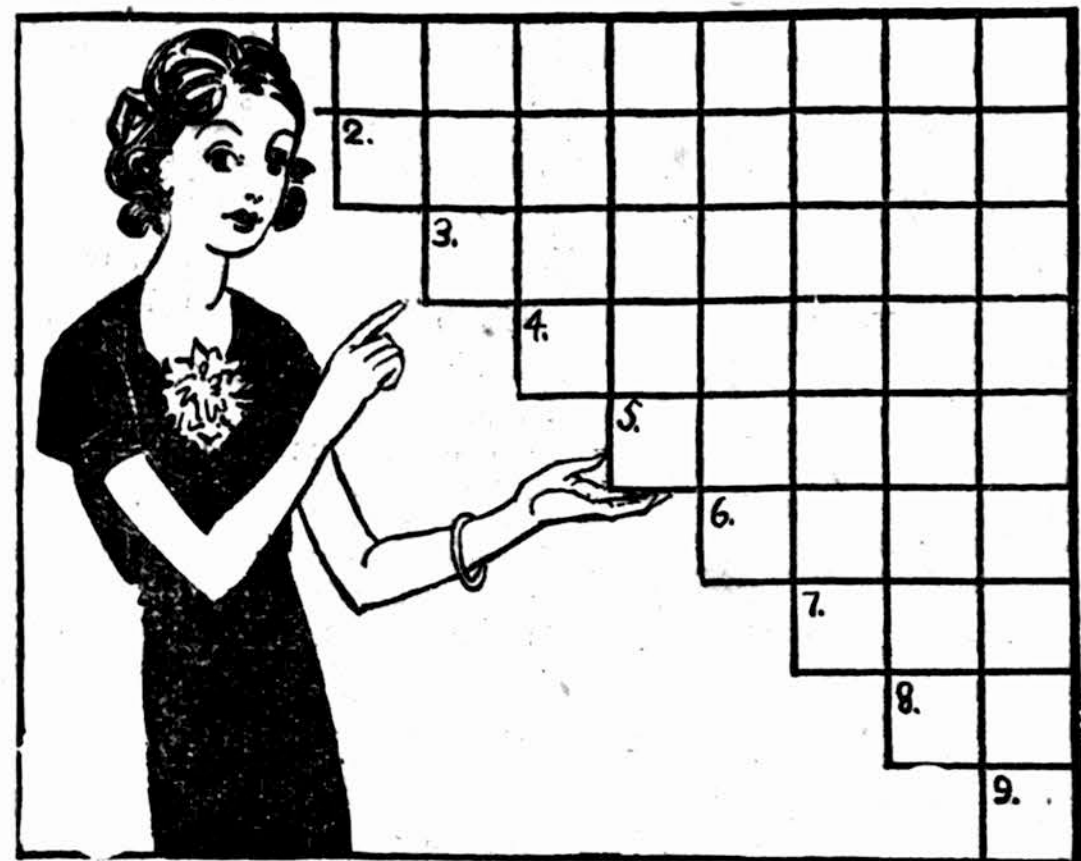
same digits for the same letters as you have in your example, see if you can do this one."

Here the teacher wrote a second example in addition on the board. "You have plenty of time to work it out, for you are not going home this afternoon until you have found the answer."

Can you substitute the digits from one to nine for the nine letters, shown on the board, so that the substituted digits will form a correct addition?

(For Solution See Page 48)

## Anagrams in Deletion



USUALLY one finds success by starting at the bottom and gradually working his way up. In solving these anagrams in deletion, however, this familiar process is reversed, for the puzzlist starts at the top and step by step works his way downwards.

First find the correct word of nine letters, which is to be written in row number one. Drop one letter from this word and then re-arrange the eight letters to spell the word suggested by the second definition and fill the second horizontal line of squares with these eight letters. Proceed in this way to spell the remaining seven anagram words, until you come to the last word, which consists of but one letter. The definitions are as follows:

1. A symbol (plural) used in the Greek language to indicate rough breathing to give the sound of the letter H. 2. Food (plural) that is made with a crust of shortened dough. 3. A

Turkish and an Egyptian coin. 4. The act of partaking of food. 5. To show with undue prominence. 6. The measure of a thing by its relation to a standard. 7. A black, oily liquid. 8. Of a point in space. 9. Indefinite article.

(For Solution See Page 48)



WHAT three condiments does a victorious general use in conquering the army of the enemy?

2. What is the favorite musical note of every baker?

3. What is made of trees or rags and is used by everyone?

4. In what way are a tunnel dug by escaping prisoners and an excavation made for getting gold alike?

5. What kind of apples are best for use in making pies that are guaranteed to have no hair in them?

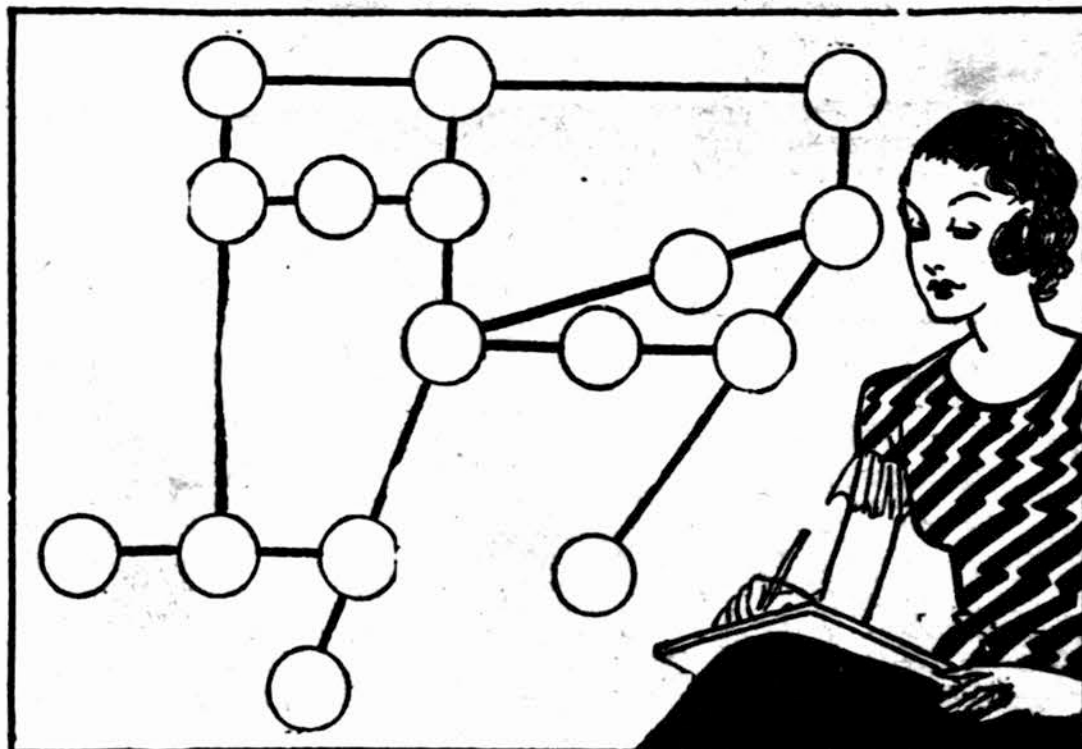
6. If a man should put on his overshoes backwards what oral trouble would he have?

7. In what country would furriers be expected to have the most prosperous business?

8. Why do some people have the habit of taking several big drinks of liquor just before going to bed?

(For Solution See Page 48)

## The Sixteen Light Bulbs



WHILE Walter Watts, the electrician, was wiring a house for lights, he was surprised to see from the blueprints that sixteen of the outlets and connecting wires were to be installed in such a manner which easily lent itself to making a very clever number puzzle, for Walter never overlooked any opportunity to indulge in his favorite pastime. Here is his bulb puzzle:

Place the numbers from one to 16, both inclusive, in the circles representing the electric light outlets in such an order that the sum of the numbers which are connected by a

straight line add up to 28. The puzzlist will note that 12 bulbs are connected by four horizontal lines; eight by three vertical lines, and seven by three diagonal lines. All rows contain three numbers, with one exception which has two numbers that total 28.

See how quickly you can solve this interesting puzzle.

(For Solution See Page 48)

## Mysterious Mathematics



MARTHA MEEF is known among her friends as a mathematical marvel. She delights in displaying her aptitude for figures by originating some very clever puzzles which she challenges her friends to solve.

One of Martha's latest brain-teasers is the puzzle problem shown in the accompanying drawing. As everyone knows, of course, the difference between ten and seven is three and not four, but Martha insists that she can show in two different ways. How do you suppose she does this?

(For Solution See Page 48)



# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUE.

"Are you the trained nurse mummy said was coming to stay with us?"

"Yes, I'm the trained nurse."

"Well, come on then! We're having a circus out in the back, and we want to see you do your tricks."

\* \* \*

The annual church bazaar was being held. During the afternoon the minister took a little helper on his lap.

"I don't love you," he said, teasingly.

"Well, you ought to," she retorted.

"Why?"

"Well, the Bible says you should love them that hate you, and I hate you, goodness knows!"

\* \* \*

"I'm so glad I met you! What about the thirty shillings you owe me?"

"Quite all right—it's your birthday next Sunday and I'm going to bring it to you with my congratulations."

"You just bring the money and I'll congratulate myself."

\* \* \*

"Well," remarked a married man, after examining his friend's new flat, "I wish I could afford a place like this."

"Yes," said his friend, "you married men may have better halves, but we bachelors usually have better quarters."

\* \* \*

Magistrate: "So you broke an umbrella on your husband's head. What have you to say?"

Defendant: "It was an accident, sir."

"How could it be an accident?"

"I had no intention of breaking the umbrella."

## SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Word staircase: The words in the vertical rows are: Top—1. I. 2. Lo. 3. Ale. 4. Seta. Bottom—1. Strap. 2. Here. 3. Sot. 4. Me. 5. R. The words in the horizontal rows of the large square are: 1. Silas. 2. Thole. 3. Reset. 4. Aroma. 5. Peter.

Letter addition: 973 plus 973 equals 1946 and 837 plus 8 plus 2 plus 6 plus 3 plus 3 equals 859.

Concealed Quotation: The quotation is from Carlyle and reads: "Habit is the deepest law of human nature." The parts of the drawing labeled with the numbers are: Hat, Hand, Purse, Umbrella, Feet, Tie, Suit, Shoe.

Riddles: 1. He musters (mustard) his army: peppers the enemy with bullets, and captures by assault (salt). 2. Do (dough). 3. Paper. 4. Both are mines. 5. Baldwins. 6. Receding gums. 7. Chili. 8. So that they will be sure to sleep tight.

Mysterious Mathematics: Get ten toothpicks, remove seven of them and arrange the remaining three to form the Arabic figure 4 and then the Roman numeral IV.

Light Bulbs: Reading from left to right the 16 numbers are arranged as follows: First row—4, 4, 16. Second row—10, 3, 5 and 12 under the 16. Third row—15, 6 and 7. Fourth row—3, 14, 11, 9. Fifth row—2 under 11.

Cryptogram: The key is in the figure 8, which is represented in the message by the word "ATE." Cancel this word wherever it appears and the message reads: Cross country carriers shipping rugs via air express to coast.

Anagrams: The words are: 1. Aspirates. 2. Pastries. 3. Piaster. 4. Repeat. 5. Stare. 6. Rate. 7. Tar. 8. At. 9. A.

Mathematics was not John's strong point, and at the examination he was set a problem as follows:—

"If one horse can run one mile in a minute and a half, and another horse can do the same distance in two minutes, how far would the first horse be ahead if they ran a race of two miles at other horse can do the same distance."

John worried over this for some time, and then thought of a way out.

"I regret to say," he wrote, "that I cannot deal with this problem, as my parents have always told me never to have anything to do with horse-racing in any form."

\* \* \*

Frank, a small London boy, paid his first visit to church with his mother one Sunday. When the collection was being taken, he noticed his mother hastily searching her purse.

"What's the matter, mum," he asked. "Haven't you got a penny?"

"No," she said, "I can't seem to find any change."

"Here, take mine," said Frank. "I'll hide under the seat."

Tom had put on a clean collar and his best coat and was strutting majestically up and down the street.

"Are you not working to-day, Tom?" asked the vicar, in passing.

"No, sir. I'm celebratin' my golden wedding."

"Then you were married fifty years ago to-day?"

"Yes, s'r."

"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate?"

"My present wife, sir," replied Tom, with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it; her's the fourth."

\* \* \*

"What if I have loved another, dear? Don't you know it has only prepared me for the greater, higher love I have for you?"

"That's all right; but how do I know that the love you have for me isn't preparing you for a greater, higher love for someone else?"

\* \* \*

"Well, Sam, I see you're back for fighting with your wife. Liquor again?"

"No, sah, Jedge; she licked me this time."

It was a hot day and the policeman on point duty was having a busy time with the traffic. Suddenly he saw a dear old lady looking across at him, so he held up one bus, four cars, two motor-bikes, and a lorry in order to let her cross.

She toddled up to him and the policeman bent to hear her request.

"It's all right, constable," she said. "I only thought you would like to know that the number on your collar is the number of my favourite hymn."

\* \* \*

A speaker at a dinner made a hit with these opening remarks:—

"Gentlemen, I feel like the patient who went to his doctor and said, 'W-w-will you k-k-kindly sound me all over. d-d-doctor.' 'Dear, dear,' said the doctor, 'do you always stutter like this?' 'N-n-no, not always' came the reply. 'O-only when I speak.'"

\* \* \*

"The genuine ivory carvings you sold me last week turned out to be imitation."

"I can't understand it—unless the elephant had a false tooth."

## Our Humorist At Large



She: "I adore dancing, don't you?"



"Nonsense John, it 'must' fit you. Why I made it 'exactly' to the pattern."



"And you'd better send along six policemen; he has a six-chambered revolver."



"In Turkey a man does not see his wife's face until after marriage. . . ."

"Um . . . I didn't think they used cosmetics there also."



Diver: "She must like me—she's wagging her tail."



"I really cannot understand how sailors can sleep comfortably in these things."

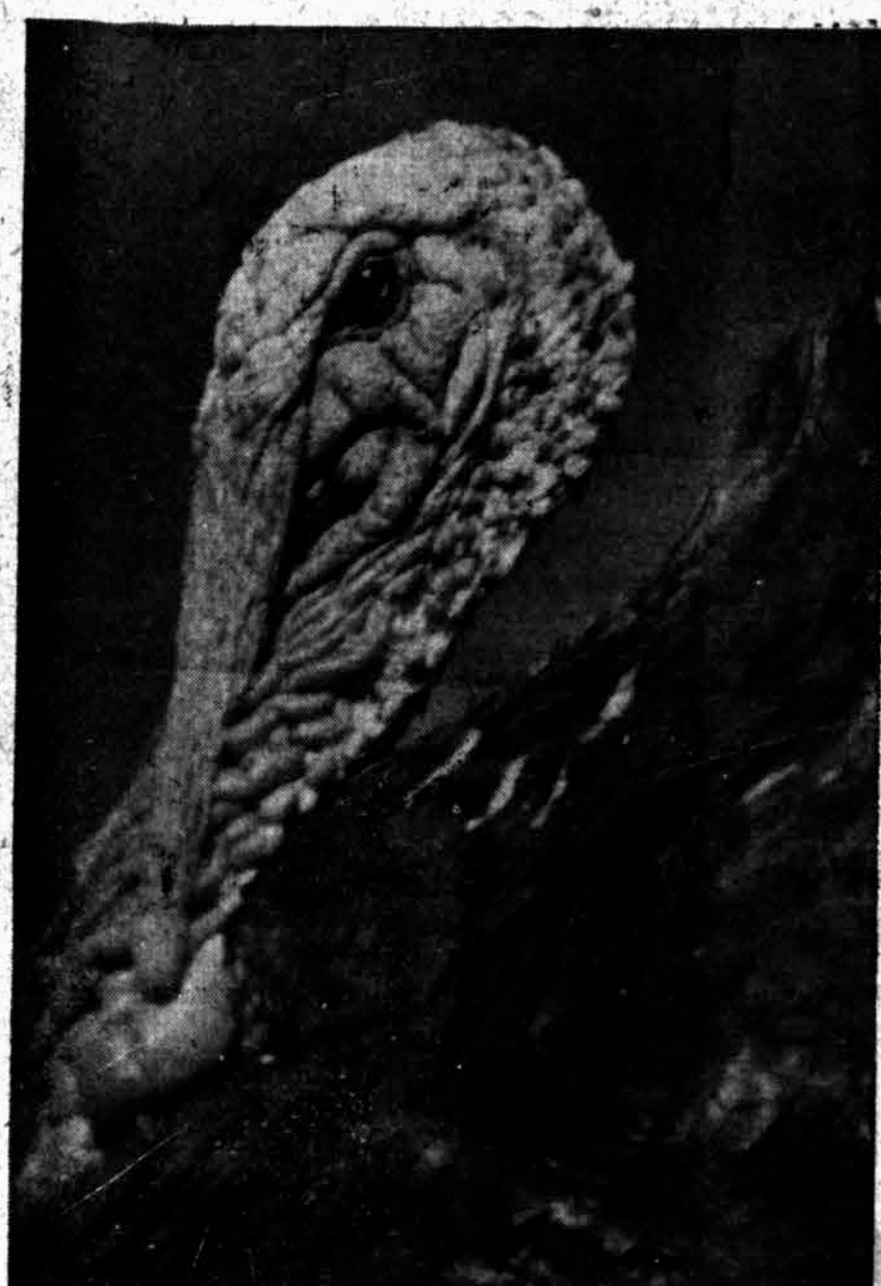




Left:—Mr. A. P. Herbert, M. P., for Oxford University, who writes humorous stories when not legislating, and who introduced the new Divorce Bill, recently passed by British Parliament, is shown here with his wife.

Right:—"Alert".

(Photo by M. A. Ramanujam)



A Tibetan Temple in Peiping.

(Courtesy: "Illustrierte Zeitung")



Mr. P. J. Acharya, a sturdy Nagar nonagenarian of Junagadh, snapped in a characteristic pose. A rousing ovation awaits him on his crossing the ninety-ninth milestone.



A group of delegates and members of the International Philosophy Congress held in Paris recently. Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, the Indian delegate from Mysore, is seen in the centre.



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